PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,929—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th Feb.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th „
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
B.I. OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,140	1st Mar. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	3,709	12th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	26th Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan, 22, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Flandin	4,255	11th March 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	12th March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 12th January, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 25th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2040 tons, about 25th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about 26th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELD.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
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BURKE, SIR BERNARD.—Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c., With the Privy Councillors, Knights of various Orders, and Knights Bachelors with a record of their Families, 1897.	28	8
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CHEAP EDITION. Paper Cover	0	12
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ANNUALS, 1897.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL FOR 1897.

	Rs.	a.
A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN AND TOPICS OF THE DAY	2	10

The Annual contains in a concise and handy form vast stores of information such as can nowhere else be found collected together. It is the busy man's vade mecum in Politics, Commerce, Science, Literature, Music, Art, the Drama, Bibliography, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Colonial Affairs, Military and Naval Matters, the Labour Movement and numberless other subjects. The 1897 edition contains a number of new and important features (including maps of little-known countries) and is so thoroughly revised and rewritten as to form practically a new book,

JUDY ANNUAL. 1897. Ans. 12.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED !

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THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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Manufacturers by Appointment to H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Twice the Strength (weight for weight) of any other tube used in the Construction of Cycle Frames.

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BICYCLES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITON OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITON OF 1896.

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KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of

Connoisseur

PUBLIC OPINION.

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

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SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

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PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by "Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates,

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI.
Bunder Road.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
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DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Soutahmpton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House ; and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearnce of goods.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
[illegible] usBirkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd February, 1897.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the W. I. T. Club will be held at the Esplanade Annexe, Apollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1897, at 5 P.M. to discuss the following questions:—

1 The question of a Paid Secretary.
2 The question of the formation of an Indian Jockey Club with one set of Rules for all India.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1897.

WANTED,

A HEALTH OFFICER for the City Municipality of Bijapur. Pay Rs. 30—40. Apply with Testimonials to the Undersigned.

G. D. PANSE, President,
Bijapur Municipality.
Camp Belgi, 18th February, 1897.

WANTED,

FOUR HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, on general duty, in the Bijapur District. Pay Rs. 30—40. Apply with Testimonials to the Undersigned.

G. D. PANSE,
Collector of Bijapur.
Camp Belgi, 18th February, 1897.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on TUESDAY, 2nd March, 1897, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of the Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY, President, in the Chair.

S LEIGH LYE,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 22nd February, 1897.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
DADAR, BOMBAY,

WILL BE OPENED on 1st April next, for the use of the Residents of Bombay, its Suburbs, Poona and all Parts of India.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LOCAL SUBSCRIBERS.
LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, AND REVIEWS FOR CIRCULATION.

DAILY.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS:

Catholic Times
Catholic Fireside
Graphic
Home News
Illustrated London News
Overland Mail
Punch
Saturday Review
Sporting and Dramatic News
St James's Budget
Tablet (Catholic)
Tit Bits
Times (London)
Truth
Vanity Fair
World

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Cassell's Family Magazine
Chambers' Journal
Contemporary Review
Cornhill Magazine
Family Herald
Fortnightly Review
Harper's Magazine
Lamp (Catholic)
Leisure Hour
Macmillan's Magazine
Month (Catholic)
National Review
Nineteenth Century
Strand Magazine
Temple Bar
Young Ladies' Journal

TERMS.

A Subscriber will be entitled, on a Monthly Subscription, to receive for perusal at his Residence through the Library messengers:—

(1) DAILY.—The "Bombay Gazette," as soon as issued from the Press.

(2) WEEKLY.—"Six Home Weeklies," on arrival of the English Mail (one every day).

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General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th Feb., 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

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(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
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John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit.—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

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Acting Agent
Bombay Agency Elphinstone Circle.

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Manager.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, sold in Bottles by all Chemists

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
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Copies can be had at Office the *Bombay Gazette*

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 2-55m., 4-4a. Low water, 9-4m., 9-27a.
Bombay Races, second day.
H. E. the Governor meets the Justices of the Peace, Town Hall, 4 p.m.
Music at the Race-course, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mahammadi and Brahamani entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Wardha and Carthage yesterday; the steamer Moshtari left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bisagno and Britannia entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m. on Thursday.

A LOCAL CHARITY.—Mr. Nagurdas Parbhudas Tijorivala has sent the sum of Rs. 25 to the Kapole Mitra Mandal Fund, to dispose of the dead bodies of the poor of Kapole and other Bunniah communities.

WORK IN THE HIGH COURT.—The work in the High Court, Original Side, is retarded by the absence of litigants from Bombay. Mr. Justice Fulton, who presided yesterday in the second division court, got through his list in about an hour, the cases having to be postponed, on the application of counsel, on account of the absence of suitors or their witnesses.

JOSEE'S GREAT CIRCUS.—This circus is now giving its performances at Thana which are highly appreciated and liberally patronized. Miss Moti and Babu Mahadeva for their wonderful acrobatic feats are much admired. There is a good collection of highly trained animals whose performances afford excellent amusement. The company will leave Thana shortly for Marol, near Palghur, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line.

MUSIC AT THE RACE-COURSE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Mahaluxmi Race-course, this evening, at 4 o'clock:—

March	Corporal Snook	Rimmer.
Quadrille	Arabian Nights	Karl Kaps.
Reminiscences of	Sullivan	Sullivan.
Valse	Toreador	Royle.
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette.
Galop	Lebeuswecken	Coraggio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT GRANT ROAD.—Nowroji Framji Lawyer, a sandalwood merchant, residing in a room on the fourth floor of a house at Grant Road, reported to the police, at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning, that he locked his house on the 31st ultimo, and went to Navsari, on account of the prevalence of the bubonic fever here. On his return to Bombay, on the 16th instant, he found the lock on the door of his house intact, but on entering the place discovered a window at the back broken open, and a number of pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 45, and a lot of copper cooking utensils, valued Rs. 75, stolen from the room. Some of the wearing apparel and the pots have been marked with the complainant's name.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Gilder Street, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of a Native Christian girl, named Mary De Cruz, aged two years and a-half, residing with her parents in the same street. About half-past 12 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th instant, the child was playing in the street, when, seeing a labour cart coming along, she attempted to run out of its way, and in doing so fell down on the road, sustaining internal injuries. The girl was taken indoor by her mother, who treated her with household remedies. Her breathing, however, became very heavy, and she grew worse and died on Sunday. The coroner's Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to internal hœmorrhage, consequent upon the injury sustained by the fall. The jury brought in a verdict accordingly.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Girgaum Road, touching the death of Luximibai, a Hindu woman, aged sixteen years, wife of Babaji Dewji, a cigarette manufacturer, employed at Messrs. Macropolo's. The deceased was married about five years ago, and lived with her husband at Hamalwady, Dhobie Talao. A few days ago Babaji suspected his wife's fidelity to him, and warned her against talking to a certain man. She used to carry food for her husband about noon every day to Messrs Macropolo's shop in the Fort, but on Friday last, she brought the meal about half-an-hour late, which made Babaji angry with her, and he gave her a slap on her shoulder, saying that she must have been talking to the man again, and accused her of misbehaving herself with him. Luximee became sullen and left. About half-past 5 o'clock in the evening she went to the Dhobie Talao Tank and jumped in. One Gunpat Harri, a gowlee, who happened to pass by the tank at the time, heard the splash, and on looking into it saw the water disturbed. He informed the police at the Dhobie Talao police station, and the tank was dragged, but to no purpose. A diver was then sent in, and he brought out the body of the deceased, life being then extinct. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and all the ornaments, which she had been wearing, were safe. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

TERRIBLY CUT UP-WITH A SWORD.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAHADU GUNAJEE.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in December last, found him guilty of an attempt to commit robbery, and in so doing, voluntarily causing hurt with a deadly weapon; and sentenced him to be transported for life.

It appeared that the accused and four others went to the house of one Taba and demanded money, and that, on his refusing, he was cut up with a sword. The wounds were terrible, and they were admittedly caused by the accused Mahadu, who had made a confession. The Sessions Judge remarked in his finding that it might well be doubted if the complainant and his withnesses could identify the latter four accused. They said they had never seen them before, and though they professed to identify them after theird arrest, and said that they knew them by sight, it was certain that they could not tell the chief constable even where the robbers lived. There had been exaggeration too about the beating. The medical evidence showed that Taba was not beaten with sticks, as the eye-witnesses had stated. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the jury could not therefore, rely much on their evidence as to identity, or as to the number of the robbers. One Govindu, who gave the first information to the Foujdar, said that Mahadu came to his field and beat him, demanding to be shown the road; and that he saw the other four accused behind Mahadu. There were confessions made by all the accused on two occasions; and the Sessions Judge said it was not easy to understand why they should have confessed if they were innocent. The accused Mahadu said in the Sessions Court that he alone committed the crime; but this might have been said in order to save his companions. In the Lower Court, he said that all five of them went to Taba's house. The jury found the accused Mahadu guilty, and acquitted the other four. The Sessions Judge remarked that the complainant had been terribly cut up; and that it was little short of a miracle that he had survived. Some of the sword cuts were of a fearful character; and Taba was permanently disfigured by the cuts on his face. He was also unable to walk owing to the cuts on his foot. The offence was but little less than murder, and Mr. Hamilton sentenced the accused to be transported for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, saw no reason to interfere, and the appeal was rejected.

FORCED TO DO SO BY THE FAMINE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMA VITHU JUDAV.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Session Judge of Surat, who, in January last, convicted him of kidnapping a minor with intent to steal his ornaments.

The accused was charged with kidnapping a boy named Mohun, aged three years, with intent to steal his ornaments. The accused, a Maratha, left his own district of Poona about four months ago, in search of food, being forced to do so by the famine. With his wife and child, he trudged along on foot to Bombay; and from Bombay went to Surat. On the day of his arrival he was arrested. He was seen carrying a child in a sheet in one of the streets of Surat, and when the covering over the child's face came away, two Ghanchi women, recognised the child as Mohun. They at once challenged the accused, who thereupon took to his heels and ran about two hundred yards before he was caught. The boy was start naked, but was wearing gold wristlets, pearl earrings, and a silver waistband. Mr. Walker convicted the accused upon clear evidence. As regards the sentence, Mr. Walker said, while one could not but pity the starving wretches who were driven into crime by hunger, the Public Prosecutor had very properly pointed out that the speedy arrest of the accused saved little Mohun from a great danger. The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, rejected the appeal.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was to be held at Cawnpore on Saturday evening.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, Commissioner of Sind, has been renominated an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NEWILL succeeds Colonel Loch as Political Agent in the Eastern Rajputana States as a temporary measure.

SIR ALFRED LETHBRIDGE, General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, is gazetted one year's furlough, at the end of which he retires. He will presumably be succeeded by Mr. C. S. Bayley, who has acted for him on two occasions.

SURGEON-COLONEL WARBURTON joined his officiating appointment of Director-General of the Indian Medical Service on the 6th instant, Surgeon-Colonel Hendley having relieved him as Inspector-General of Hospitals in the N.-W. P. on the 14th instant.

THE Government of India in their review of Education in 1885-86 note with satisfaction the marked increase in the number of scholars under instruction, which exceeded 4,300,000. The gross expenditure also increased by nearly twenty lakhs. The results gained are considered to point to a steady advance in the work of the Department of Public Instruction.

IN another match for Messrs. John and Co.'s Football Cup, the B. (Telegraph) Company of the Agra Volunteer Rifles played the F. Company of the East Surrey Regiment. The game, which was hotly contested, ended in a tie, each side scoring one goal.

IN the Aligarh Juma mosque, after the *nimaz* was over on Friday, prayers were offered for Amir-ul-Moominin, the Sultan of Turkey, and the unanimous desire was expressed that the British Government should maintain its traditional policy of supporting his Imperial Majesty and keeping up the integrity of the Turkish empire. Over 4,000 men of all classes and shades of opinion were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

THE Government of India in the Home Department have republished the interesting paper on plague and its treatment by Dr. Cantlie, who had special experience of the disease in Hongkong. It is noteworthy that in the epidemic there nine out of the eleven British patients treated recovered, while the death-rate among the Chinese was 95 per cent. Prompt medical attendance, most careful nursing are said to be absolutely essential to recovery in plague cases.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an increase of travelling allowance to officers of the Opium Department. It is the least that could be done for a hardly worked and ill-paid body, who are feeling the strain of the present times in mind, body, and estate. The poppy crop this season promises to be a bumper one, unless injured by hail-storms later on. Many cultivators will thus be enabled to tide over the trying time due to the patial failure of the food crops. The Government stocks of opium, which have fallen very low in the last few years, will now be raised to their normal level, though the supply of the seasoned drug will be short until next year.

THE season report for last week shows 2,948,000 persons relieved in famine areas, an increase of 208,000 in seven days. Of this total nearly 2,400,000 are actually on relief-works. Bombay, the Central Provinces, Burma, and Rajputana show a decrease in numbers, the Central Provinces having 13,000 fewer on works, but 4,000 more on gratuitous relief. The numbers in the N.-W. P. and Oudh have risen by over 125,000 and in Bengal by over 68,000: while 22,000 more have come on relief in Central India.

THERE have been lately rumours current in Afghanistan that Russian troops were on the move across the North-Western frontier of the Amir's dominions, but it is understood that no such movement has taken place. The facts seem to be that the Czar's Government ordered a cordon to be established against plague along the Russo-Afghan border, and at the same time obtained permission from Persia to send doctors down the Perso-Afghan frontier with the view of organising a protective cordon there also. Cossack escorts are required to accompany the doctors, as the borderland is infested with robbers.

THE following further distribution of money has been sanctioned by the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Fund:—2¼ lakhs to the North-West Provinces; one lakh each to Bengal, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. This will make Rs. 11,90,000 distributed to the various provinces during the past fortnight. The total amount received in Calcutta is now 37¾ lakhs, of which 31 lakhs have come from Great Britain. The Government of India have agreed to provide Rs. 1,500 per mensem for six months towards meeting the cost of the Central Fund Office. A paid treasurer is to be appointed.

THE following officiating appointments during the coming hot weather have been approved by the Government of India:—Sir George Wolseley, Commanding the Lahore District, to act for Sir William Lockhart as Lieutenant-General Commanding in the Punjab; General Evans being transferred from Bareilly to the Lahore District; Colonel R. M. Clifford going to the Rohilkhand District, and Colonel Vousden acting as Colonel on the Staff at Sialkot. Major-General Corrie-Bird will be temporarily transferred from the Oudh District to command the Punjab Frontier Force during Sir Power Palmer's absence on leave; Major-General Jennings going to Lucknow, and Colonel Hammond to the Assam District. Colonel Reid, 29th Punjab Infantry, will officiate as Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Colonel Hammond, at Rawalpindi.

IN his written judgment in the Negapatam riot case, the Sessions Judge of Tanjore comments severely on the action of the South Indian Railway authorities, which produced dissatisfaction amongst the workmen, culminating in riot. In a note to the judgment he adds: "I feel it my duty to express my opinion about the action of the railway authorities in the clearest manner possible, because it appears necessary in the public interests that they should be made to consult Government before framing new rules or changing the method of applying old rules which affect a large body of workmen like those employed in the Negapatam Railway Workshops. They should also, I consider, be made to consult Government in the selection of persons entrusted with the management of such large bodies of men. The question affecting the interests of several thousads of persons can hardly be considered of a private nature. They appear to me to be public questions in which the executive authorities should be consulted with a view to due precautions being taken to avoid friction and to enable the authorities to have in readiness a sufficient police or military force to quell any disturbance likely to be caused by the introduction of changes. It has been elicited in evidence that most of the South Indian Railway Volunteers were members of the discontented body of workmen, and Mr. Bruce, whose authority they set at defiance in the workshops, was Commanding Officer of the Volunteers at the time of the disturbance. This is a matter which will no doubt receive due attention in the proper quarter. It is not necessary for me to do more than mention it." The Judge praises the conduct of the police and the Head Assistant Magistrate, and justifies the firing on the mob.

THE total number of persons on relief works is 2,393,000, and those in receipt of gratuitous relief number 554,000, giving a total of practically three millions of sufferers. The increase, which is shown under Central India, is due to the fact that big works have now been started in Rewah. A considerable number of people from this State have hitherto been relieved in the neighbouring districts of Allahabad and Jubbulpore.

ON Friday a special general meeting was held of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to discuss the action of the Government with reference to the Kidderpore Dock scheme. Mr. W. Macdonald, of Messrs. Barlow and Co., moved a resolution protesting against the action of the Government in sanctioning the Port Commissioners' scheme for working exports at the docks and imports at the jetties. The resolution was strongly opposed by Messrs. Steel, H. B. H. Turner, and others. After a discussion lasting an hour, the proposition was negatived, the voting being 18 for and 34 against. The motions thus rejected were that the Viceroy be asked to receive a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Lyall, Trelawny, Becker, Bailey, and the mover of the resolution; and that in the meantime the following telegram be sent to the London Chamber of Commerce:—"Special meeting Chamber of Commerce majority members protest Government sanctioning compulsory use Kidderpore Docks for exports. Advise Secretary State stop action until full inquiries can be made by home Government." This decisive vote in the Chamber should put an end to all further discussion on the subject.

PAPERS are published by the Bengal Government relating to the famine area. The "rabi" crops in Behar are said to promise very well. Regarding the physical condition of the people, it is remarked that the public health continues to be usually good, and there is very little fever considering the season of the year. The only sign of deterioration to be found is in the slightly inferior physique of the persons admitted to some of the jails. From Darbhanga it is reported that two beggars died of starvation and in Saran five deaths among waifs and strays are reported to be due to want of nourishment combined with cold and illness; but, as the Collector remarks, such cases occur in ordinary years.

THE Calcutta Medical Board are likely to recommend the quarantine of railway passengers from infected districts.

THE expedition under Captain Cole, Political Agent, against Samra, the Naga village which recently raided another village within Manipur territories, is now returning. The heads taken have been recovered, several of the raiders have been arrested, and the village has been destroyed.

MR. PORTEOUS, Superintendent of the North Lushai Hills, has been appointed to act as political officer of Manipur during Colonel Maxwell's absence; Major Shakespear taking his place at Aijal.

THE month of Ramazan having commenced it seems not altogether improbable, the *Pioneer* thinks, that we shall have another Mopla outbreak before its close. It is well known in Malabar that the fanatical spirits are once more spoiling for a fight, and if they really intend "going out" now is the time, according to their belief, to do it. It is true that the untoward result of last year's outing, which culminated in the shooting down of some eighty or so at the Manjhera mosque, was far from encouraging to the community as a whole, yet it is believed that they are not unduly cast down about it, the only regret being that so many of the faithful were cut off without a single British unbeliever having bitten the dust. There is, accordingly, a widespread desire to wipe out the memory of last year's reverse. The officials of the district, it is true, seem to be sanguine that no outbreak will occur, but so they were last year for the matter of that. There can be little doubt, however, that the authorities are far better prepared this year to cope with contingencies. Not only have the troops in the district been reinforced from head-quarters at Wellington, but many of the more prominent Moplas have been bound over in heavy sums to keep the peace. It is confidently asserted that this latter measure is alone sufficient to deter any outbreak. That might be so with most people, but when ignorant Mahomedans, worked up to an intense pitch of fanaticism by their still more ignorant and bigoted mullahs, have to be dealt with it is not improbable that this eminently Western remedy may not, when weighed in the balance of actual experience, be found wanting. Since all who go out have made up their minds to find salvation by killing a kafir or dying in the attempt it is hardly to be supposed that the possible loss of a few hundred rupees, the mere dross of this world, will be allowed to count against the certainty of attaining eternal salvation.

DR. RANKING, in the columns of a Calcutta paper, draws attention to a recent case of dog-biting, and enforces its obvious moral, namely, the urgent necessity for establishing a Pasteur Institute for India. He says:—"The occurrence within the last few days of a case of rabies in a dog which bit its master may serve as a useful object lesson to remind the public of the urgent necessity which exists for the establisment of a Pasteur Institute in India. The unfortunate gentleman who has been bitten was advised by his medical attendant to lose no time in leaving for Paris to undergo treatment at the Pasteur Institute there, and left the same night, but three weeks must elapse before he can commence the treatment, and as is now only too well-known every hour is of importance in such cases. I appeal once more to all who may read this letter to give what they can afford to the funds of this Institute. If only everyone would realise his own stake in the matter funds would be forthcoming to enable the Committee to proceed with the establishment of the Institute, and thus provide the means of combating the terrors of hydrophobia on the spot instead of subjecting unhappy sufferers from bites by rabid dogs to the mental agony inseparable from an enforced delay in the treatment."

THE Græco-Servian conflict at Uskab has, so far, made no progress towards a settlement, notwithstanding the efforts of the Russian Embassy to effect a compromise. Mgr. Anthimos, the Patriarch apparently influenced by the representations of M. de Nelidoff, is disposed towards concession, and, it is stated, is willing to recall Mgr. Ambrosius, the recently-appointed Metropolitan. The Holy Synod, however, of which the Metropolitan of Heraklea appears to be the leading spirit, is determined to offer a resolute resistance to the Servian demands. The announcement that the Porte has decided to accord a *berat* to Mgr Ambrosius is at least premature, and it seems unlikely that such a step will be taken so long as the Servian protest against his nomination is countenanced by Russia.

CUBA has found a staunch friend in Mr. Olney, who, it is stated, has taken upon his shoulders the task of bringing the insurrection to an end. The settlement to be arrived at between the island—the Island of Lies it has been called on account of the strange and conflicting stories of battles fought there—and Spain is to take the shape of a Home Rule measure, which will concede legislative independence to the Cubans. The measure, in brief, approaches very nearly to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule plan. Judging from the present temper of the Spaniards and Cubans, as made known by the telegrams, it is likely to share the same fate as that proposal.

ACCORDING to the "Daily Mail," Mr. McIntyre, who helped to defend Ivory, alias Bell, has cabled to New York that, to secure a conviction, the jury was packed with North Londoners, who are "notorious for their hatred of Irishmen. Unless Mr. McIntyre resides in North London, and mistakes some personal impression he has produced for an international sentiment, it is difficult to guess where he has got his notion from. But this is the kind of political offal which too many American correspondents in England send over for the consumption of "our kin across the sea." No wonder they get international dyspepsia.

THE American members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission are to be Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Brewer. If the English members should be Lord Justice Smith and Mr. Justice Wright, we should, with a brewer and a fuller and a smith and a wright, have a really workmanlike Commission.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Roberts have consented to serve on the committee which is collecting funds for the erection on the north-west frontier of India of a memorial to the late Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

RATNAGIRI.

A MEETING of the friends and admirers of Mr. K. M. Chatfield was held at Ratnagiri in the High School Hall, under the Presidency of Rao Bahadur Narayan Wasudeo Barve to consider the question of raising a fund for a suitable memorial to Mr. Chatfield. It was unanimously resolved that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen with Mr. H. G. Godbole as secretary and Treasurer be appointed to co-operate with the Poona committee and take measures to collect subscriptions from the District and send the same to the Poona committee:—Rao Bahadur N. V. Barve, Shrimant Baba Saheb Fadke, Rao Bahadur V. V. Wagle, Rao Saheb S. M. Joshi, Rao Bahadur S. C. Chitnis, Rao Saheb Nadkarni, Sub-Judge, Rao Saheb Nadkarni, Deputy Edl. Inspector, and Mr. H. G. Godbole. Rs. 200 were subscribed on the spot.

Further sums promised in connection with the Chatfield Memorial Fund are:—

Mr N J Ra[illegible]agar and other friends, Bombay	149	0
Mr Rajamahamad Imambhai, Assist Depy Educational Inspector, Ahmednagar	5	0
Mr M S Kirtane, Asst Depy Educational Inspr, Satara	5	0
Mr N R Vaidya, Head Master, Dharangaon	4	0
Mr F P Moghul and other friends, Kaira	10	0
Mr W A Dandge, Master, Wangi, Satara	1	0
Mr R L Khambeti, Head Master High School Rajakota, Kathiawar	25	0
Mr V B Joshi, Assistant Master High School, Thana	2	0
Mr R B Someshwar, Master Waghali, Khandesh	3	0
Mr Y A Ambedkar, Master Badlapur, Thana	3	0
Mr A V Sohoni, Asst Depy, Ahmednagar	20	0
Mr S B Pandit and others Ghoda, Poona	5	2
Mr K J Soman and others Pen, Kolaba	4	0
Mr R SRA Savanoor, Dy Edl Inspector, Belgam	25	0
Mr P N Joshi Asst Master Elph High School, Bombay	5	0
Mr D V Sahasrabudhe and others Umbargaon, Peta	6	5
Mr R A Gafoor Lala, Asst Depy Thana	5	0
Mr Ali Gafoor Lala Asst Depy, Ratnagiri	5	0
Mr T J Barve and others Kelvamahim, Thana	6	3
Mr H G Godbole, Head Master Ratnagiri High School and other friends, Ratnagiri	105	0
Mr G V Sathaye, Clerk D P J's Office, Poona	4	0
Mr S B Damle, Clerk D P J's Office, Poona	1	0
Mr K A Deshpande, Master School No I Wai	10	0
Mr D B Athale and others Nasirabad, Khandesh	8	0
Mr G L Kavathekar and others Nate Pote, Sholapur	2	8
Mr J G Valimbe and others Masters Rahate, Ahmednagar	2	0
Mr G Y Bhide and others Malgund, Ratnagiri	4	8
Mr D R Tarkhadkar, Head Master and other teachers and friends, Nasik	131	0
Mr M R Thite, Master Kendur, Poona	2	0
Mr K V Acharya and other Masters Vita, Satara	5	0
Mr M N Kulkarni, Master Chikurda, Satara	2	0
Mr D E Tatake and other Masters Pimpalgaon Baswant, Nasik	3	8
Mr L G Phadke and other Masters Tale, Kolaba	5	2
Mr A C Damle and other Masters, Bassein	3	2
Mr R K Purandare and other Masters Parinche, Poona	1	7
Mr D K Athavale Master Chowk, Kolaba	5	0
Mr Bapurao Sathe Hd Clerk Edl Inspector C D's Office	10	0
Mr N G Shirwadkar and other clerks Edl Inspector C D's Office	11	0
Mr R B Gunjikar Asst Dy Edl Inspector Belgaum	20	0
Mr D M Joshi and other Masters Dabiwadi, Satara	1	4
Mr P P Dhamdhare and other Masters, Edlabad Peta Khandesh	11	3
Mr A J Kulkarni and other Masters, Chopada Khandesh	14	6
Mr V B Dandekar Master Kotul, Ahmednagar	2	0
Mr D Y Yawalkar and other Masters Parola, Khandesh	5	10
Mr A T Atar, Asst Dy Edl Inspector, Belgaum	15	0
Mr S R Dandekar, Master Dabhol, Ratnagiri	1	0
Mr K H Chitnis and other Masters Chakan, Poona	11	8
Mr S V Kaisulkar, Savantwadi	5	0
Mr C N Madiwale, Master Camp School, Poona	3	0
Mr Dostamahamad Tajamahamad, Camp School Poona	2	0
Mr N V Patwardhan, Hd Clerk (15), Mr G V Dixit 2nd Clerk (15), and other Clerks Govt Central Book Depot Bombay	80	0
Prof J G Coverton Elph College Bombay	25	0
Prof O V Muller, Elph College, Bombay	25	0
Mr L M Dharap, Master Kalkapur, Kolaba	1	12
Mr G K Phadnis and others Bhivandi, Thana	12	4
Mr J B Upasani and others Amalner, Khandesh	25	15
Mr B B Karkare Asst Dy Edl Inspector Khandesh	10	0
Mr V P Arkadi and other teachers Asoda, Khandesh	44	4
Mr B B Bhate and others Nandre, Khandesh	7	8
Mr Mahadeo Vireshwar and other teachers Dabhadi, Nasik	2	2
Mr R K Divekar, Master Mhaswad, Satara	1	8
Prof Navroji Dorabji Dhakmarwala, Navasari	5	0
Mr G R Apte Master Nhavi, Khandesh	1	12
Mr G S Tikhe Clerk D P J's Office, Poona	10	0
Mr G T Chiolonkar, D P J's Office Poona	10	0
Mr D S Joshi and other teachers Kharda, Ahmednagar	5	0
Mr G N Athale and others Belapur, Ahmednagar	5	0
Mr M N Pendse and others Murud, Dapoli	1	0
Mr R V Joglekar, Master Karjat Kolaba	1	4
Mr T S Narayangaonkar, Master Sangamner	5	0
Mr S R Bhagawat, Asst Dy Edl Inspector, Khandesh	20	0
Mr R S B Y Kerur, Dy Edl Inspector Bijapur	20	0
Principal M S Gole, on behalf of the Fergusson College common room	50	0
Mr G L Lavate, and other teachers Bhingar, Ahmednagar	2	6
Mr V B Elpasani and other teachers Jamner, Khandesh	12	5
Mr V P Lele and other friends, Mahad Kolaba	5	3
Mr L C Garge and other teachers, Sindkhed Khandesh	26	3
Mr K V Patwardhan, Pleader, Nagar	25	0
Mr K B Nasarwanji Karshedji Nagar	25	0
Mr N T Newaskar, Nagar	5	0
Mrs Rosa McAfee Lady Super, F T College Ahmedabad	100	0
Mr K N Sane Principal T College Poona	150	0
R S B V Bhide, Dy Edl Inspector, Khandesh	100	0
Mr K S Joshi and other teachers Tarapure, Mahim	10	0
Messrs S B Sangde, and D R Wadekar Masters, Karjat Ahmednagar	5	0
Rao Bahadur Waman Abaji Modak Pensioner Principal Elph High School Bombay	100	0
Total......Rs.	1,635	2
Previously detailed......Rs.	5,046	12
Grand Total......Rs.	6,681	14
Actual Collections up to date......Rs.	2,153	13

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON CAPTAIN J. G. MC NAUGHT, Army Medical Staff, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter ganted him by H. E. the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

THE following remain at home on extended leave:—Captains F. R. M. de Butts, R. A. (No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery), four months, and Smart, 15th Gurkhas, till 11th March 1897; Surgeon-Captain Wimberley, 15th Bengal Infantry, six months; Lieutenants F. H. Domenichetti, Burma Police, one month, and H. de B. Codrington, S. C. (Commissariat,) Department six months.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Major R. C. S. Macausland, S. C. (civil employ F. Peel, Royal Engineers, Captains Fane, 1st) P. C., Baugh, 3rd Bombay Infantry, G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, Royal Engineers, Richardson, 3rd Bengal Infantry, Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, London, 25th M. I., and Meville, 4th Bengal Infantry, Lieutenants Campbell, 8th M. I, Fraser, 33rd, B. I., and Turner, 1st Cavalry, Hydeabad Contingent.

THE following appointments are made:—2nd B. I.—Lieutenant E. P. S. Dunsford, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, vice Smith, vacated on promotion. 7th B. I.—Lieutenant H. O. Parr, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Bingley, vacated on promotion. 32nd Punjab Pioneers.—Lieutenant H. Bethune, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Peterson, vacated on promotion 12th B. C.—Lieutenant W. H. Pennington, Supernumerary on the Establishment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Humfrey, seconded. Captain H. L. Roberts, 1st Bengal Lancers, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Bengal Command, vice Captain C. F. G. Young, 6th Bengal Infantry, proceeding home on leave.

THE FAMINE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE season reports for last week for the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks.—Cloudy and unsettled with light showers. Mandla received an inch and a-half, Seoni, Raipur, and Sambalpur about one inch, and most other districts smaller quantities. Prospects of food crops continue from fair to good, but the recent hail and rain have caused slight damage to standing crops in Jubbulpore and Seoni. Insects are complained of in Mandla and Bhandara. The linseed crop is generally a poor one. Clear weather required for harvesting, which is being impeded in some places especially in Mandla. Fodder growing scarce in Seoni and in parts of Nagpur and Sambalpur. Cattle disease in Saugor, Betul, Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur and Sambalpur. People are leaving relief-works for harvesting in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, and Hoshangabad while greater numbers are seeking relie in Mandla Narsinghpur, Betul, Chhindwara, and in affected districts of Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions except Nagpur itself. Numbers on relief-works:—Saugor 25,069, Damoh 21,038, Jubbulpore 65,723, Mandla 17,563, Seoni 5,349, Narsinghpur 16,518, Hoshangabad 25,753, Nimar 487, Betul 13,220, Chhindwara 7,053, Nagpur 1,038, Chanda 2,615, Bhandara 10,709, Balaghat 6,950, Raipur 10,822, and Bilaspur 8,382—total 2,38,299. Numbers receiving gratutious relief:—Saugor 13,388, Damoh 3,765, Jubbulpore 16,929, Mandla 2,422, Seoni 1,761, Narsingpur 7,157, Hoshangabad 7,541, Nimar 399, Betul 1,072, Chhindwara 2,328, Nagpur 980, Chanda 355, Bhandara 3,100, Balaghat 3,165, Raipur 2,338, and Bilaspur 2,049,—total 68,749. There were also 50,228 on Railway and private works in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Balaghat, and Bilaspur. Prices.—Saugor, Jubbulpore, and, Bhandara 9 1-2, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Betul, Chanda, Raipur, and Bilaspur 10, Mandla 8 1-2, Seoni 92, Hoshangabbad 10 1-2, Nimar 10 1-4, Chhindwara and Nagpur 11 1-2 and Balaghat 8 seers per rupee.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS: A WAIL FROM SHOLAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As various officials will now be trying to collect public subscriptions for Famine and other purposes, my advice is, where natives are concerned, to get them to either pay up cash, or get them to write their names themselves in the subscription papers, and not to depend on forward town leaders to do the needful, as my experience in the Sholapur district is that it takes months of weary dunning to get anything out of these natives. In the late flood subscriptions started in the Sholapur District, at the initiation of Mr. Deshmukh, the late Collector, in August. 1896, I had in the end to employ and pay special men to go round to the subscribers; and now, after 6 months, I am still about a thousand rupees short, most of the people now backing out, and saying they either never agreed to subscribe, or that their friends put down their names for them, or that they never intended to subscribe more than such and such a sum, while others keep quiet and out of the way. In the town of Pandharpur (Holy Pandbarpur), I am about Rs. 800 short out of about Rs. 1,000 put down on paper, and yet this town and taluka got the bulk of the money subscribed for the fund, viz., about Rs. 3,000 out of 5,000. With the exception of half-a-dozen Native subscribers in Sholapur town, the bulk of the backers-out belong to Pandharpur, and are leading townsmen in it. If it were not for my Parsee and European friends in Bombay, and the European officials in this district, I should not have been able to distribute the relief required. Catch me again interesting myself in public subscriptions for these people! I intend when the Famine is over writing a book on the sorrows of a public official in endeavouring to collect public subscriptions in Sholapur and Pandharpur. I am afraid I am not singular in such experiences. A high official now in the services is in the habit of saying that he never presides at, or interests himself in such matters, because he invariably finds that the officials have mostly to make up the money. This is very true, as I have found here. What makes the matter worse and annoys me, is that these people got the credit of having subscribed certain sums, as, in my innocence, I sent the lists to the public papers. This is downright shabby, as they ought to have honourably paid up or corrected the public papers. I have been talking this over with a learned judge, and he laughingly suggested next time to draw up the subsription list on stamped paper, with the heading "We, the undersigned, agree to pay the sums set against our names," &c., &c., but catch me moving again for such people. *Experiencia docet!* I append herewith copy of a circular I have had to issue to them, *generous and worthy* subscribers, many of whom are leading men in Pandharpur. I am half inclined to publish their names, and apologize to your readers for having inadvertently misled them in September, October, and November last in publishing that such and such people paid such and such sums.

"Dear Sir,—You promised a subscription of Rs. for the Pandharpur Flood Relief, which was duly acknowledged in the public papers. On looking over the accounts, I find this sum still due by you. As we are anxious to close the accounts, I shall feel obliged by your kindly paying the same to the Municipal Secretary immediately. Having voluntarily promised a certain subscription, it is now a matter for your honour and conscience to pay, or back out as you please. If you do not pay in your subscription within a week's time, I shall have to mark you down as having backed out."

Sholapur District, Feb. 19. GEO. SCOTT.

BOMBAY RACES.

NEW RACE FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

ALL Hove Selling Race.—Rs. 800, of which Rs. 100 to second. For all horses. Weight—If entered to be sold for Rs.2,000 to carry 10st. 5lbs.; allowed for every Rs. 250, down to Rs. 500. Allowances—Maiden horses landed since 1st August last, allowed 10lbs. Distance —5 furlongs. Entrance—Rs. 25 to be in the box by 8 a.m., on Tuesday, 23rd instant. General conditions of the Prospectus applicable.

ORDER OF RUNNING AND TIME.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE—"H H the Aga Khan's Purse," 3-30 p m.
2ND RACE—"The Corinthian Stakes," 3-45 p m.
3RD RACE—"The Melton Stakes," 4-10 p m.
4TH RACE—"The Harris Stakes," 4-35 p m.
5TH RACE—"The Turf Club Cup," 5 p m.
6TH RACE—"The Innovation Stakes, 5-25 p m.
7TH RACE—"New Race (All Horse Selling Race)" 5-50 p m.

"GLOOMY ASPECT" OF MADRAS FINANCE.

THE following Extract from a Madras Government Order, dated the 18th instant, gives in a nutshell, says the local paper, the effect of the Government of India's proposal, for the next Provincial contract, to reduce the Imperial assignment to 8·43 lakhs:—

"The Accountant-General estimates that with a provision of 8·07 lakhs under 33, Famine Relief, the revised estimates of expenditure under Local and Provincial services will probably exceed the sanctioned allotments of the current year by 3·56 lakhs; reappropriations are therefore impossible, and the sanction of the Government of India will be obtained for an extra grant from Local and Provincial balances to meet the excess now anticipated, the bulk of which can be met from the surplus of 2·80 in the Provincial balance over the prescribed minimum. For 1897-98, it is estimated that the closing balance under Incorporated Local Funds will be reduced from 44·17 at the beginning of the current year to 37·24, although no more than ·75 has been provided for famine outlay. The Provincial closing balance is expected to stand at minus 5·16 lakhs, assuming that the approximate estimate of 14·00 for famine relief will prove sufficient, and that no more than 8·43 will be assigned as the Imperial contribution for the year. This small assignment was originally proposed by the Government of India, when Provincial finances were considered to be in a most flourishing condition and before any impending scarcity was apprehended. Even if the full amount (23·60) applied for by this Government as the irreducible minimum under purely normal conditions were sanctioned, the estimated closing balance would stand at 15·01, or five lakhs below the prescribed minimum. Several local boards in the affected districts expect to close with deficits, which must be made good from Provincial revenue. Considering therefore the large famine outlay in the two years of 22·07 and the probable loss under Land Revenue (Provincial) of over 8 lakhs,—which are by no means maximum figures,—the reduction of the Imperial assignment by even so small a sum as 3·94 (32·54—28·60), at the commencement of the next contract period, cannot but be regarded as serious embarrassment, and the Government of India will again be addressed regarding the gloomy aspect of the financial position under existing abnormal conditions.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY 1897.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has increased briskly at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut and Bhuj, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Veraval. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Lahore, Delhi, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Khadwa, Akola, Belgaum and Bellary, and the minimum in very large excess at Bellary and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Bellary and the lowest 50° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Calicut, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is generally fine and clear over the whole country except in the extreme south, where conditions are becoming slightly favourable for local rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 22.

Monday:—The barometer has fallen slightly in parts of Assam and Burma, but continues to rise slowly elsewhere. The general distribution has not much changed except that shallow low pressure area has appeared over East Bengal. Winds have become feebly cyclonic over lower Bengal, but elsewhere there has been no change. The force is generally moderate or light. The mean temperature has risen over North-West and Central India, but elsewhere the changes have been slight and irregular. The mean temperature is low in Kathiawar and over the east of the Central Provinces, Central Bengal and parts of Assam and Burma. The greatest abnormal excess is reported from Baluchistan and Upper Sind, but the temperature is still eight degrees above normal in Madras, and the Deccan. The maxima exceeds a hundred over Madras and Bombay and the Deccan, the highest reading being a hundred and three degrees in Bellary. No rain of consequence is reported, that the weather promises to become unsettled in parts of Bengal with thunder-storms.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fagrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hermes, 849 tons, Captain J C Jensen, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Idzumi Maru, 1,999 tons, Captain M J Curnew, sailed yesterday for China &c, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Mobile, 920 tons, Captain E J Bean, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain L Mancini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (2nd February), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,153 tons, Captain F Herrington, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Rangoon (27th January), brought a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,532 tons, Captain E R Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (11th February), brought a cargo of rice and Mr T Kelso as a passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain A Erikson, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Jeddah (9th February), with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Secundra, 1675 tons, Captain J A Magenis, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta (5th February), brought a cargo of 2,200 tons of coal and 200 casks of gunpowder.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead cleared yesterday for Karachi and Kattyawar cost ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J H Keagh, Captain R H P Snow and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,969 tons, Captain A C Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (24th January), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs G A Omerod Mr and Mrs F E Arhton, and 8 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clio	1779	Johnson	London	23-2	F Muir & Co
B	Dido	3172	Watson	Hull	27-2	F Muir & Co
C	Mohammudi	1252	Erikson	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
D	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister			Do.
F	Australia	2030	Tait	Liverpool		W & A G Co
H&J	Apollo	2429	Dixon	Trieste	3-3	W & A Graham
L	Brahmani	524	Fakeera	Mangalore	26-2	Shepherd&Co
M	Kapurthala	721	Robertson			M M & Co
N	Imperialist	2177	Wakeford	Antwerp	26-2	F M & Co
O	Canara	1217	Stabb	Zanzibar	27-2	M M & Co
P	Falkland	1875	Main	Liverpool		F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Ponani	552	Cassum	Bhownugger	23-2	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	22-2	Do.
Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	23-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Remus	1655	Schwane			T Morrison
3	Po	1132	C Raphlis	Genoa	2-3	O Barbora
5	Culna	1464	Thomas	Rangoon	25-2	M M & Co
6	Brindisi	2629	Wickenden	China		P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-3	A Lloyd's
8	Vindobona	2674	Bellen	China		A Lloyds & Co
10	Iran	4666	Hughes	Antwerp	25-2	E Bates & Co
12	Rufford Hall	2257	Browne	Liverpool		Do.
13	Pentakota	2209	Cave	Rangoon	24-2	M M & Co
15	Ras Rowa	1830	Scorgie	Karachi		K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	23-2	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Carthage	5198	P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 41·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Britannia s	Turner	Liverpool, Jan 24.
	Wardha s	Robinson	Rangoon, Feb 11.
	Bisagno s	Mancini	Hongkong, Feb 2.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Hermes s	Jenson	Rangoon
	Mobile s	Bean	Persian Gulf.
	Idzumi Maru s	Curnew	China, etc.

The steamer Kola, Commander Whitehead, for Karachi, etc., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Culna, for Rangoon, etc.
" Falkland, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Carthage, for Aden.
" Imperator, for Trieste.
" Baghdad, for Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd February 1897.

1. The following Sub-divisional drills will take place this week as below:—

No. 1 Company.

To-day (Tuesday), 8-45 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-divisions.
Wednesday, 8-45 p m.—Drill for Gatacre Cup.
Thursday, 8-45 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Friday, 8-45 p.m.—Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions.

2. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. Gun drill for No. 2 Company to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m. at the Byculla Head-quarters.

3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-day (Tuesday) and Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m (local time), and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Fort to-night (Tuesday) and at Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday night. The Examination for proficiency certificates will be held at the Byculla Head-quarters at 7 a.m. on Saturday the 6th March 1897.

5. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, to-morrow (Wednesday) and Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.

By order,
(sd) A. D. Pelle, Lt. R. A.,
Commanding B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Thursday next the 25th instant at 6-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress—Review Order—Khaki.

2. There will be Company drill for "B" Company on the J. J. Hospital Compound at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 26th instant. All members are requested to attend.

3. There will be drill for "F" Company, at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th instant.

4. District order No. 1330 dated 22nd February 1897 is published for information:—A Board of Examination composed as under will assemble on the general parade ground at 7 a.m. on Wednesday the 24th March 1897 to examine Officers, N. C. Officer's and men of the Bo. Vol. Rifles for Proficiency certificates. A Company of 22nd Bo. Infantry will parade.

President.—Major E. A. Kettlewell, 22nd Bo. Infy.
Members—Capt. G. W. Mitchell, 21st Bo. Infy., and Capt. C. Moss, Adjt. Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be no squadron drill to-day (Tuesday). There will be riding drill for all members at 7 o'clock this morning. Dress—Plain clothes.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The first dance of the Club which was fixed to take place on the 12th instant, and unavoidably postponed has now been fixed to take place on Friday the 26th instant at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Captain F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. D. J. Sharp, 10 Oak Lane, Fort.
2nd Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt. Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, B. V. Rifles.
Qr. Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum.
Cr. Sergt. H Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr. Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, H. M.'s Mint, Fort.
Corpl. G. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Vol. H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Fancy Dress—Members Rs. 2, to include one lady; Non-Members Rs. 3, to include one Lady.
Evening Dress.—Members Rs. 3, to include one lady; Non-Members Rs 4, to include one lady.
Light Refreshments will be provided.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 20th February, compared with the Statement of 13th February, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 13. Rs.	Feb. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,35,418	30,77,828
Do. do. at Branches	21,13,743	27,45,511
Other Deposits	2,68,10,478	2,93,95,237
Post Bills	12,330	8,460
Credits, undrawn	16,55,854	17,24,283
Rs.	5,09,27,823	5,34,51,317
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,00,94,046	1,00,54,938
Other authorised Securities	39,88,720	39,88,125
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	56,85,354	57,82,396
Loans do. do. do.	1,35,22,952	1,23,06,273
Bills Discounted and purchased	82,21,803	84,93,168
Dead Stock	4,12,416	4,12,416
Stamps and Stationery	22,067	22,044
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,98,982	2,71,002
Cash	87,78,683	1,21,20,955
Rs.	5,09,27,823	5,34,51,317

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentienfrice whilte the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingresients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid, worthless and noxious imitations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TOILET SERVICES.—The latest and choicest productions of the British Potteries, such as Mintons, Wedgwood, Doulton, etc. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Marine Street.

AGENTS REQUIRED by well-known firm of Oporto Merchants to sell their Wines only to Wholesale Dealers at a commission of five per cent. Applicants must furnish first class trade references, and state past and present appointments. Apply "VINO," care of COWIE and Co., 17, Gresham Street, London, E.C.

SENIOR COMPOUNDERS WANTED. Apply at once to KEMP and Co., Ld., Fort.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest disease of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,"—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Tea at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gat Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOTS and SHOES are made to Order of the best English Leathers at the Fort Leather Works, 6 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Catalogue sent free.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons with 6 Tunes and case complete. Rs. 60, in good order, very little used.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, SHARES of AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ or TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY. Apply to PENNYWISE, care of National Bank of India, Bombay.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR Kashmir.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY. Established in 1850.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay and the Mofussil, postage extra.

BICYCLES.—Cheapest Cycle firm. A cushion for Rs. 135. Pneumatic Rs. 175. Various machines in stock. J. Langley and Co., Kalbadevi.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross London.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDUSN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR desires to MEET the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the Town and Island of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the TOWN HALL, at 4 o'clock.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

16th February, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby advised that, under instructions from the Medical Board at Calcutta, all PASSENGERS COMING FROM infected areas are liable to SEVEN DAYS' DETENTION at KHANA, a Station on the East Indian Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Seventeenth of February, 1897.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHUBB'S
SAFES AND LOCK
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING.
APPLY TO
EDALJI PESTANJI,
Bombay Agent,
No. 37, PARSI BAZAAR, FORT.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE;

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE............................Rs.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

WE give below our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton, no further telegrams through Reuter, calling for notice in this column having come to hand of later date than those referred to in our report of Saturday evening.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895
Week's receipts	68,000	108,000	81,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	46,000	51,000	55,000
" Continent	25,000	50,000	56,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	5,819,000	4,332,000	6,521,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	2,496,000	1,484,000	2,607,000
" " to Continent do. ...	1,980,000	1,616,000	2,402,000
" Stock in the Ports	950,000	857,009	939,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	4,050,000	3,820,920	4,801,160
" Surats	179,000	275,430	133,830

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,384,000	1,121,150	1,784,060
" London	10,000	6,000	7,000
American Afloat	20,000	200,000	250,000
East Indian "	5,000	61,230	17,720
Total ...	1,419,000	1,401,430	2,058,780
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 29-32d.	4¼d.	3 1-32d.
" Good Dhollera	...	3 5-8d.	2 9-16d.
Difference	3 29-32d.	7-8d.	15-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	10,57,592
" " Branches	Inc.	"	6,31,768
Other "	"	"	28,84,579
Government Securities	Dec.	"	39,103
Other authorised "	"	"	592
Loans	"	"	12,16,680
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	2,68,563
Balances with other Banks	"	"	72,020
Cash	"	"	33,42,272

Although Money remained very scarce during the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, the feeling in the market was quiet, and as far as the Bank itself is concerned, the figures now put forward disclose an accession to the Cash Balance of nearly 33¼ lakhs, at 121¼ lakhs, compared with an increase of some 15 lakhs in the week preceding. A further return is now shown of over 28½ lakhs to Private Deposits out of the previous heavy withdrawals, and Loans had diminished by 12¼ lakhs, the net falling off in the demand, reduced by a slight increase in Bills discounted, being thus some 38½ lahks, as against a diminution on the previous week of 28½ lahks in the same direction. The position of Government Deposits had not changed very materially last week, considerable withdrawals from the Bank's head office having been purely counterbalanced by payments at the branches, the net diminution being 4½ lakhs.

COTTON.—There has been a rather better enquiry in this market to-day, and about 2,500 to 3,000 bales have changed hands. European shippers have been the chief buyers; but something has also been done for Japan. Local consumers still keep out of the market to a great extent in the present position of the Mill industry. Prices are quoted at Rs. 2 per candy, all round.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet in tone, and there is only a small business passing in these markets, and that between native dealers for forward deliveries. *White Delhi Wheat* has advanced to Rs. 5-10-0 per cwt.; and *Linseed* is quoted at Rs. 6-13-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows—

Cotton	8,213	bales.
Wheat	4,487	cwts.
Rapeseed	813	"
Gingellyseed	5,489	"
Castorseed	566	"
Rice	947	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been nothing worth reporting doing in this market to-day; and shippers are apparently waiting to see the result of the Venice Conference before entering into fresh transactions.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of Wire Transfers changing hands at 1s. 3 3-16d. and a few Bills reported placed at 1s. 3 5-16d.; but the latter have been scarce to-day, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-22d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·61	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened nominally, at 99 for Money and 99 3-16 for Account for 3 1/2 per Cents; but 99 ¼ and 99 3-8 in the two positions respectively were afterwards quoted, Threes being called 96 1/2. No busises of importance has, however, been reported.

SHARES remain virtually unquotable, the Bazaar being still closed in the absence of brokers and dealers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 11-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	29 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 22.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

Petition for Hearing.

In the Matter of the India Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the Matter of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Flour Mill Company Ld—Framji M and M—Abdoola Saheb Ebrahim Saheb Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Shareholder.

Postponed Long Causes.

694-94—M H Khan—Latiff Hajee Aboobakur vs Hajee Adam Jooma and others—J Peace and In person.
369-96—P N Pleader—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdul Hassan Laree vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S
436-96—In person—Gungabai vs Jetha Nursey—S Blands and N.
147-93—Framjee M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

84-93—Thakordas D and C—Fazal Jaffer vs Bai Veerbai and others—M L Shroff.
448-96—F P Pavri—Ksowjee Kullianjee vs Pragji Dewji and others—Mulji and R.
651-96—Ardesir H and D—Goolabchand Munalal and others vs Aminabai and others—Little and Co.
652-96—Ardesir H and D—Jugalkisore Balkison vs Aminaboo and others—Little and Co.
665-96—Framjee M and M—Framjee Dorabjee vs Mirza Ali bin Mirza Mohomed Saheb and another.
12-97—J Peace—James Peace vs Nawab Syed Nurul Hassan Khan.
27-97—Chitnis M and M—Mankubai vs Dadaji Krishnarao Dhairyavan and another—Bicknell M and M.
23-97—Jehangir and S—Dhunjeebhoy Jehangir Surti vs Dorabji Cowasjee Daver.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 21.

10 p.m.	73·1

MONDAY.—FEBRUARY 22.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	80·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROUSSET—February 19, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, the wife of P. Rousset, Acting Agent, Messageries Maritimes, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CARPENDALE—January 29, at 2, Montagu-mansions, Portman-square, W., wife of Major P. M. Carpendale, 21st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
PRINSEP—January 30, at Lorna Doone, Lovelace-gardens, Surbiton, wife of Ernest Cecil Prinsep, Burma Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SHELDON—SPILSBURY—January 30, at Headcorn, Kent, Thomas Sheldon, eldest son of the late Jonathan Sheldon, of Evesham, Oxon., to Eleanor Mary, eldest daughter of Major-Genl. J. Spilsbury, H.M. Bengal S.C.
SWINTON—CLAYTON—January 28, at St. Barnabas's, Addison-road, Ernest Dunlop Swinton, Royal Engineers, third son of R. B. Swinton, late of the Indian Civil Service, to Grace Louisa, second daughter of Major E. G. Clayton, late of the Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

BURROWS—January 25, at Doe Park, Woolton, Liverpool, Henry Burrows, late of Behea, Bengal, India, aged 79.
COLERIDGE—February 3, at Twyford, Berks, Anne Jane Coleridge, wife of Capt. Francis George Coleridge, late of the 42nd Royal Highlanders and 25th King's Own Borderers, and daughter of the late Pierce Taylor, Bengal Civil Service.
FRASER—January 28, at 8, Manor-road, Brockley, Adelaide Charlotte, wife of the late Lt.-Col. Andrew Fraser, of the Madras Establishment, aged 69.
FULLER—January 30, at 42, Courtfield-gardens, South Kensington, Charlotte Caroline Augusta, wife of Gen. Fuller, G.C.I.E., Royal (Bombay) Engineers.
GARDINER—February 2, at 30, Belsize-square, Hampstead, N.W., Major Edward Gardiner, late 105th Madras Light Infantry, aged 62.
HANKIN—January 28, at 43, Bently-road, Liverpool, Lucy Adeline, wife of Lt.-Col. F. G. Hankin, formerly of the Madras Staff Corps, and late one of H. M. Inspectors of Prisons, aged 64.
HASTINGS—January 27, at Brighton, Thomas Hastings, F.R.C.S., Surgeon-General, Retired List, Indian Medical Service, aged 78.
MURRAY—January 30, at 39, Dafforne-road, S.W., Colonel Harvey Young Murray, late 4th European Bengal Cavalry, aged 55.
SUTHERLAND—January 31, at Sea View-terrace, Seaton, Devonshire, James Robert Kenneth Sutherland, son of James Charles Colebrooke Sutherland, J.P., of Sitpoor Calcutta, aged 56.
WARD—January 31, at Holly Lodge, Forest-hill, Samuel Nevill Ward, late of Clivedale, Steyning, and Madras Civil Service, aged 88.
WATERFIELD—February 3, at Darsham, Suffolk, Col. William Garrow Waterfield, C.S.I., aged 63.
WATSON—January 28, at Millbrook, Jersey, Alexander Watson, late Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, &c., Rangoon, Burma.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1897.

THE Corporation has been addressed by a certain "Abdulla bin Ally Saheb Kur and twenty-seven thousand others," praying that the present Mahomedan burial-grounds within the city shall not be closed, and setting forth many religious and other considerations adverse to the proposal to select ground at Worlee or Mazagon for the burial of Mahomedans. His Grace the Duke of Westminster only a few weeks since favoured us with a letter, putting in the strongest light the dangers accruing to the populations of large cities, even in the temperate climate of Europe from the practice of piling up the dead in cemeteries which have been long in use, and such peril is, of course, enormously aggravated in the tropics, especially where the cemeteries are in close proximity to densely-crowded quarters of the city. With such considerations as these Mr. Abdulla bin Ally and his co-signatories do not affect to deal. They rest their case entirely on considerations of two kinds—those which they hold to be in a sense religious, and those which pertain to the personal convenience of the families and friends of the dead, whose bodies have to be taken to their last resting place without any avoidable delay. We are not in a position to examine critically the representations which are advanced with obvious sincerity to show that the change contemplated would be inconvenient. It is not asserted that the closing of existing and the opening of new burial-grounds is in itself an act forbidden by religion. The argument is that certain acts prescribed by Mahomedan usage can be more conveniently performed when the burial-ground is close to the place in which the death occurred than would be the case were the cemetery at a considerable distance. It is asserted, however, that it would be impossible to obey religious precepts if the cemetery be more than one mile from the abode of the bereaved family. The first religious objection urged is that it is obligatory that the coffin should be borne to the burial-ground on the shoulders of the relatives of the deceased, and it is represented that unless the burial-ground is within a circumference of a mile at the utmost from the Mahomedan quarters of the city, it would be impossible for the relatives of the deceased to fulfil this obligation, especially as the biers are heavier in weight than those used by other communities. It is stated that no halt can be made on the way, and that religious observances require the attendance of friends and relatives at the cemetery to offer prayers for the soul of the deceased by the congregation. If the burial-grounds were at Worlee or Mazagon, the coffins could not be carried on the shoulders of the relatives and congregational prayers could not be offered up, and the only alternative would be the use of carriages drawn by animals, which "our religion strictly forbids to use for such a purpose."

This is adduced as the reason why in all Mahomedan countries burial-grounds are in or near the cities, and on this account the Mahomedans of Bombay purchased the land between Marine Lines and Charni Road, which it is affirmed is now worth two crores of rupees. It is stated with great earnestness that a good deal of camphor, frankincense, and other odoriferous substances are used freely at every interment, and that the soil being sandy, the said burial-grounds are very clean, and at no time is any bad smell known to issue from them. Amongst other reasons for deprecating a change, it is set forth that numbers of people gather around every tomb for some days to recite the Koran, and that food is sent to them in the burial-ground by the family of the deceased, and that this could not be done if the cemetery were removed to a great distance. Periodical visits twice a week have to be paid to the burial-grounds, and distance would here again interfere. Further, as no food can be taken by the family and relatives until after the burial, it would be a hardship to have to wait till next day for the burial to accomplish the distance. Finally, the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 is invoked, guaranteeing toleration and non-interference in the religious observances of all her Majesty's subjects, and the Corporation is informed that the memorialists "cannot under any circumstances even dream of leaving our old burial-grounds at Sonapore, as it would be the direct violation and breach of our religious rites, ceremonies, and precepts." This is the *non possumus* with which the civil authority is confronted in every clime when the unkind fates bring questions of the kind up for settlement. It is a very simple matter for the memorialists to state for the information of all concerned that "in all Mahomedan cities throughout the world burial-grounds are in and near the cities." But it is not so easy to satisfy medical men and the world at large that the practice is consistent with the safety of the health and lives of the inhabitants of great cities at any time, and especially when epidemics break out. This aspect of the matter has not escaped the observation even of the Native press. The *Din Bandhu*, with good sense and moderation, acknowledges that a great deal of allowance ought to be made for the Mussulman community in their present anxiety, but points out very forcibly that in the light of modern sanitary science neither the Government nor the responsible Municipal body can ignore the claims of the living in a city crowded with all races and creeds, when the safety of all requires that prejudices and personal convenience should be subordinated to what is essential for the common weal. As is well said, only a community which is not conscious of the danger arising from the proximity of grave-yards to human habitations can find it natural to memorialise the Bombay Corporation to leave matters as they are, and this cannot be wondered at, seeing that even in Europe it is now only beginning to be recognised that the practice is dangerous. The Mahomedan leaders, men of education and intelligence, should use their influence, the writer very sensibly suggests, with their co-religionists, and make the truth known to them, but, as he goes on to state with good warrant it is the clear duty of the authorities to see that the lives of the citizens are not jeopardized by the continuance of a state of things which has for years been a standing menace to their lives.

The subject does not now arise for the first time, but the necessity for dealing with it has become more urgent, through the growing density of the population and the fact that the grave-yards have in the course of years become as crowded as the worst of those mentioned by the Duke of Westminster as constituting a danger in the cemeteries situated from twelve to twenty miles outside London. What would his Grace say to the fact that thousands upon thousands of bodies have been buried in one small area close to the Native town in the tropical city of Bombay? The Native newspaper to which we have referred has done good service in re-calling to mind the report of Dr. Leith on the grave-yards along Back Bay shore in 1854—a time when the deaths from cholera in Bombay numbered three thousand three hundred and fifty-three. All these victims of cholera were, Dr. Leith pointed out, buried "to the windward of the Native town, which has its sea-breeze, which would otherwise be health-giving, thus poisoned." And Dr. Leith added that there was reason to believe that the unwholesome emanation from the grave-yards was one of the causes why Girgaum had a disproportionately high mortality when cholera was epidemic. In 1866, Dr. Hewlett stated in his health report that "the present Mussulman burial-grounds, situated to windward of the Native town, and the Khoja burial-ground in one of its most crowded and most unhealthy quarters, should be closed." The Christian and Hindu burial-grounds in the same locality were closed, and other and more distant burial places provided. In 1883 Dr. Hewlett brought to the notice of Government the fact that nothing had been done to remove the Mahomedan burial-grounds from the midst of the inhabited area. The following year the Native community itself memorialised Government on the subject, and an assurance was given that the Government was fully alive to the necessity of closing burial-grounds situated in crowded parts of the city. In his Minute on the Extension of Bombay, Lord Reay stated that the matter is within the province of the Corporation. Upon that body devolves the responsibility of dealing with a very difficult and complicated question. When the danger to the public health of the continuance of the present state of things has been fully realised by the men of light and leading amongst the Mahomedan community, the co-operation of that body may, it is to be hoped, not be asked for in vain. We republish the foregoing leader which appeared in our columns on 15th January, 1890. We do so because, after the lapse of seven years, it is as apposite as it was in January 1890. The burial-grounds within city precincts are still open, and they are infinitely more dangerous to the health of the public, but especially of the Mahomedan community than they were then. For nearly five months plague victims have been buried in both cemeteries. They were buried there yesterday, they will be buried there to-morrow, and the day after. Do the leaders of the Mussalmans realise what this means? On Saturday the Government of India issued an order wholly suspending pilgrimages to the Hedjaz. This is done in deference to the strong opinion of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being communicated to Europe. Are the Mahomedans prepared for this order of suspension being made perpetual? On Saturday we pointed out that it is an indisputable fact that the cemeteries in which the bodies of those who died from the plague are buried retain the infection for generations, even for centuries. At every interment in those cemeteries for years to come, the opening of the ground will give the plague to the mourners, and the pestilence will become endemic in the Mahomedan community. This would mean that the Holy Places would be permanently closed against pilgrims from Bombay.

MADRAS and Burma having voluntarily placed themselves under the rules of the Calcutta Turf Club, there is a growing feeling in Bombay that a similar step might with advantage be taken by this Presidency. The subject is discussed in the columns of our Allahabad contemporary, which admits that the West of India Turf Club has done good work in its day, but urges that of late years it has become more and more apparent that Stewards who are scattered about in different stations are at a disadvantage in giving their decisions on knotty points and that their power of control is not so effective as could be wished. The union or amalgamation of the Calcutta Turf Club and the West of India Turf Club which has been often discussed, has again come to the front, and the many difficulties which hitherto presented themselves do not now appear so formidable as formerly. It is felt that it would be an enormous advantage to all racing-men and the great body of the public concerned if there were one set of rules and one governing body of Stewards for the whole country. Complications and misunderstandings which now arise would be avoided, and owners in particular would benefit by the change. The pith of our contemporary's remarks is contained in the above sentences, but we give in our news columns the full text of the writer's observations. The suggestions of amalgamations, it seems, was favourably entertained at a meeting of the W. I. Turf Club, held yesterday morning, and the matter is to be discussed at the adjourned meeting of the Club to be held at Watson's Annexe, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. The members of the W. I. Turf Club, present at the meeting yesterday morning, seemed all in favour of the idea, and if that be so, then the most serious difficulty which stood in the way has already been overcome. For it was felt by many that it was the Club itself, not those indirectly interested in it, that saw all the difficulty.

THE successful treatment of cases in the St. George's Hospital is one of the most gratifying features of the fight against the pestilence in Bombay. Of fifty-four admissions thirty-six have been cured, and of these cases it is found that not one death occurred among European patients, that is to say persons born and brought up in Europe. There are now six male and five female adult and one infant patient, the bulk of them doing well, but in more than one case unfortunately there is but little prospect of recovery. Mrs. Chandler, who was admitted a week ago, has now, we are glad to say, made steady recovery, and Mr. Barnes, of the Sassoon Mill, is now cured. Latterly several of the cases have been undefined, as often occurs in an epidemic, the attack either being mild in itself or strongly resisted by the patient. Indeed were the plague not prevalent the medical officers would hesitate to describe these cases as such.

WE have ere now urged the necessity for the addition of an ambulance van to the paraphernalia of the St. George's Hospital. But no steps yet seem to have been taken to act upon the suggestion. This is unfortunate, as the need of such a conveyance is more urgently needed each day. Yesterday morning, we hear, a passenger who landed from a steamer arrived in Bombay harbour, went to the hospital and, representing that his wife was dangerously ill and he wished to carry her to hospital, applied for the use of an ambulance. There was no ambulance to place at the gentleman's disposal, and the unfortunate lady was perforce carried from the pier to the hospital in a canvas dhooly. The amount required to purchase a modern well-equipped ambulance is not large; and we would suggest the presentation of such a conveyance to the hospital as an appropriate gift either by some benevolent citizen or out of the proceeds of a specially organised public subscription.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden, at 8 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at day light, on Friday next.

A SPECIAL train will leave Church Gate Station at 2-55 p.m., local time, to-day, for the races.

THE ballotting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, for a representative of the Chamber to be proposed to H. E. the Governor-in-Council for nomination as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations (in the place of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, who has retired on the expiry of his term of office as Chairman of the Chamber), resulted in the election of Mr. A. Abercrombie, of the firm of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation the question of the proposed appointment of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner was considered as urgent business. The Hon. Mr. Dharamsey moved that Mr. Du Boulay be appointed Deputy Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, during such time as the Corporation might consider necessary. Mr. Cotton seconded the motion. Mr. Shroff moved an amendment that Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who was conversant with Municipal affairs, should be appointed to the place. Dr. Underwood seconded the amendment, and after some discussion, it being past five o'clock, the debate was adjourned until Thursday next.

COLONEL RADCLIFFE, who recently retired from the Commissariat Department, died at the St. George's Hospital yesterday. For many years he was a well-known figure on the Turf.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Harry Williams of the Cape Mounted Rifles, son of Mr. H. W. Williams, of Reuter's Agency, Bombay, has been severely wounded in an engagement with a party of tribesmen in West Pondoland.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th January, 1897 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 153,318 maunds and Rs. 50,542 in the earnings.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Hugh Alleyne Sacheverell Bateman, £82,550; Mr. John Arden Birch, £23,485; Baron de Mauley, £1,076; Mr. John Masterman, £893 (gross); Lady Jane Henrietta Swinburne, £5160.

A MAURITIUS correspondent writes:—"We have had unusually oppressive weather here of late, very hot, in fact, even for the hot month of January. There has been also a remarkable scarcity of rain which is something quite rare for the present time of year. Last arrivals from Reunion brought news that the Volcano there is still in active eruption, and it is thought by many persons that this circumstance is not foreign to the unusual climatic symptoms I have just mentioned. There is a distance of about 120 miles between the Reunion Volcano and the nearest land in Mauritius."

OUR Zanzibar contemporary says:—The Mombasa railway is going on apace, about 25 miles now being laid. The first rail was laid at the end of May last, and though at the present rate it would appear to be going to take about 19 years to cover the ground to Uganda, it is to be explained by the extraordinary difficulties involved in the rise from the Coast to the high grounds, and the lengthy labour required for the building of the two bridges which have had to be constructed. The spot reached at present is about 600 feet above sea level, and the air is even at that height delightfully fresh and cool. The ground is well timbered, and the surroundings are not without romance, for lions are to be found within a mile or two of where working is going on.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"We notice that at a meeting of the Bombay Corporation on Thursday one of the native members protested against the wanton waste of money in lime-washing and other measures. Short rede is good rede in the case of a Municipal Commissioner who takes to grumbling in this fashion at such a time; he should be unseated. During the outbreak of the plague at Hongkong in 1894 the colony spent £150,000, or nearly half its total revenue, on the infected quarter: and while Hongkong had a population of less than quarter of a million, that of Bombay is, or was at the beginning of the outbreak, about 800,000. Parsimony in such an emergency is not only a blunder but a crime.'

ARCHBISHOP MAGEE shared with Charles Kingsley the belief that a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge enjoys through life a stamp of superiority to men of other universities. This is described by a reviewer as a "fancy" and a "delusion;" and perhaps in England it may be so. But in the United States, curiously enough, the degree of Oxford or Cambridge opens avenues of success in commerce and society which men of American and other English universities can only struggle to upon their personal merits.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund has now reached he sum of £325,000.

IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, FEB. 21.

An immense demonstration took place here to-day.

His Majesty the King made a stirring address to the assembled multitude from the balcony of the Palace.

GERMAN MARINES IN CANEA.

Sixty German Marines have been landed at Canea.

EXCITEMENT IN ALBANIA.

There is great excitement in Albania, where the Turkish and Greek forces are collecting on the frontier.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE INSURGENTS' CAMP AT CANEA BY THE POWERS.

LONDON, FEB. 22, MORNING.

The Powers, yesterday, bombarded the insurgent's amp at Canea, owing to the insurgents continuing their fusillade after being ordered to desist.

Seventy shells altogether were fired, whereupon the Greek flag was hauled down.

FEB. 22.

A British man-of-war fired the first shot in the bombardment of the insurgents' camp at Canea.

The cannonade lasted twenty-five minutes.

The German cruiser which took part fired melinite shells.

The insurgents took to flight.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

Sir G. T. Goldie signed a Treaty of peace with Nupe on the 5th instant.

The fugitive Emir has been deposed, and Muhammed, the heir-apparent, has been created Emir under the control of the Niger Company.

An expedition of three hundred troops against Ilorin started on the 10th instant.

WEDDING IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 22.

A wedding came off, this evening, at St. Mary's Church, of Captain Johnston, 7th Madras Infantry, with Miss Prideaux, eldest daughter of Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Assistant Advocate-General. The church was nicely decorated, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The bridegroom, accompanied by the bestman, Surgeon-Captain Johnston, with two groomsmen, Lieutenants Green and Steel, arrived, shortly followed by the bride, who was accompanied by her father, and the bride'smaids, the Misses Prideaux, and Miss Johnston. The dresses were very pretty. The service was conducted by the Rev. Horne. At the conclusion, the choir sang, and the party returning to the vestry, the wedding march was played. All the officers present drew their swords, and formed an arch under which the party passed.

The guests drove to the Colonel's residence. General Caldecott proposed the health of the couple, saying a few words regarding her father. The bridegroom, returning thanks, congratulated the General, and thanked his brother officers for making an arch of swords. The couple then left amid showers of rice for Khandalla.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

Seven deaths occurred to-day in the city of Poona from fever; and one died in the Plague Hospital.

A woman suffering from plague in the city was being conveyed to the Plague Hospital by order of Surgeon-Captain Lloyd-Jones in a dooly, escorted by four police constables, when nearly two thousand men assemled and attacked the police and carried away the woman from the dooly. Meantime, a police party from head-quarters arrived, and dispersed the crowd.

The woman has not yet been found.

PARSI CELEBRATION AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, FEB. 21.

The reinstallation ceremony of the sacred fire took place, yesterday, in the Dadabhoy Modi's Fire-temple, in the presence of a monstrous gathering of over 1,200 Parsis, including visitors and guests from Bombay, under the presidentship of Sirdar Davar Edalji Khurshedji Modi, and was performed by Dastur Rustomji and about 400 priests.

An address on illuminated parchment, subscribed by over five hundred leading Parsis, and placed in a rich and carved sandalwood box, was presented to the charitable old lady, Motlibai, at the hands of her two sons, Messrs. Nowroji and Nusserwanji, on behalf of the Surat community by its head, the venerable Davar, thanking the benevolent lady for her liberality in granting such magnificent funds for the thorough repairs and refurnishing of the principal temple, and for her intended addition to the endowment funds.

The venerable Davar then presented very rich Cashmere shawls to the two Wadia Brothers as also to the trustees. The Wadia Brothers acknowledged the compliment by returning a pair of shawls to the venerable Davar, and made a very suitable reply. The Entee family next presented shawls to the Wadias, who are related to them, and the proceedings wound up by the usual gift of shawls and money largesses to the Dasturs and the vast number of priests, as also to the supervisors of the repairs by the Wadia Brothers. The speeches made were suitable to the occasion, and the Parsis, who were over-rejoiced, kept thronging in to worship at the sacred fire until past midnight. A string band was in attendance, and the whole building was splendidly illuminated.

What struck the assemblage most was the statement that a princely total of twenty-six lakhs of rupees was the amount of the public charities of the benevolent old lady, and compared most favourably with the donations of the rich citizens of Bombay.

THE IN-COMMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia which is expected to arrive here at daylight on Friday :—

Arnott, Mrs and Miss
Becher, Miss
Bell, Mr H S
Behrends, Rev A W
Blacker, Capt
Bryan, Mrs
Boyd, Mrs F K
Barclay, Lieut-Col E A
Catterall Miss
Chappel Mr H E
Cook, Mrs
Clarke, Mr and Mrs H E
Condon, Dr J H
Campbell, Major
Curke, Surg-Major
Cox, Mr J H
Dobson, Mrs
Daunt, Mr H C
Davidson, Surg-Maj D C
DeSouza, Dr R M
Dunn, Mr J W
Dobson, Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col
Ducat, Lt H C
Ellis, Hon Evelyn
Elliot, Mr and Mrs J
Eismie, Mr
Fitch, Mr
Gowenlock, Mr
Goodfellow, Mrs
Gower, Mr Loveson
Hamilton, Mrs H S
Holland, Miss Fanny
Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs
Hardinge, Miss A
Ingle, Mr A S J
Impey, Miss
James, Capt
Lys, Mr J A De
Leslie, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Lewis, Rev G H
Lang Mrs E M
Morgan, Mr F L
Morley, Mr C S
Murzban, Mr and Mrs
Maidment, Mr
Mackenzie, Mr W
McIntosh, Mr
Martin, Mr
Morris, Miss
Osmastin Mr
Plumtree, Mr, Miss and child
Pitcher, Mrs and two Misses
Prentice, Lieut R E
Paget, Mrs A
Phillips, Mrs
Robinson, Col
Rafique, Mr
Renwick, Miss
Ramsden, Miss
Russell, Mr Scott
Sutterby, Mr
Scroope, Mr
Smith, Mr M
Shaw, Mrs M
Shaw, Mr F M
Templar, Mr J M
Trotman, Mr and Mrs
Templer, Mrs and child
Wilton, Miss
Whistler, Major
Wilson, Mr T
White Surg-Maj
Wilbraham, Mr H D
Woodyatt Mrs and son
Young, Mr Mackworth, Mrs Miss, child and infant

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 5.

FINANCING THE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

QUITE recently the accounts connected with the championship meeting at Copenhagen have been published in England, from which it would appear that the Dansk Bicycle Club made, to use an expressive colloquialism, a good thing out of it. New stands, new dressing rooms, and various alterations had to be made in order to fit the enclosure at Godrop for the gathering, and as there was every probability of the racing being extensively patronised, the promoting club spared no expense in getting the necessary accommodation provided in the most complete manner. Of course, the substantial erections could not well be taken down without sacrificing something like 60 or 70 per cent. of their worth, and as neither of the countries interested would think of making any offer with an idea of reconstruction at home, it was very natural that the offer of the leading Danish cycling club of 50 per cent. of the original cost should be accepted. This little item seems to have upset the tranquility of some of the English critics, who now aver that Denmark has been ridiculously over praised for its hospitality to the visitors from other countries. These criticisms have come, for the most part, from men who know but little of the circumstances under which these races are yearly held, who never miss an opportunity of casting a slur upon their importance, and whose hostility appears to be chiefly directed against the founders of the championspips. In former letters I have faintly endeavoured to show how splendidly the Danes run the meetings, how completely every detail was mastered, and how bountifully they dispensed their hospitality. Now that the accounts have reached England, there appears to be a desire to belettle the Danes in consequence of the expenses of the entertainments and banquets provided for the delegates being charged to the general account. When it is mentioned that there were something like a dozen different nations represented, that each country sent over a small army of pacers, riders, delegates, and journalists, it should be perfectly plain to any unbiassed mind that no single cycling club, unless it possessed a millionaire with open purse for president, could stand the racket of so much expense. During my stay in the Danish capital, I assisted at one of the entertainments provided, and to show how nicely the affair was worked off, I will attempt to give a few details.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

Racing for championships took place on three days only, namely, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. On Tuesday an excursion was arranged for the whole day. Without going further let me at once confess that I look back upon this particular experience as one of the sunniest and brightest of a lifetime. Tickets were issued on the Tuesday to every delegate, many of the competitors, some few of the better-known pacers, and a large company of Press representatives, altogether numbering in the party between two and three hundreds. Assembling at the station at 8-30 we were taken in hand by one of the Dansk B. C. officials, presented with a dainty little ribbon bow, printed in gold "I. C. A., 18 August, 1896," quite insignificant in its way, but of much value as it afterwards turned out. This little ribbon was the passport for the whole day's pleasure. First-class carriages had been provided with a special train, and away we were whisked to Fredricksborg, there to visit the magnificent old castle and grounds. Some day I may return to the sights to be seen here, but here I will only stay to say that never have I experienced such a startlong facination as upon the occasion of this visit to one of Denmark's most famous piles. Viewed from the exterior, one would never imagine that so much of everything that is artistic, quaint, historical, and beautiful could be shut up in a building so gloomy, so quiet, so ancient. Of armoury relics, carvings, and paintings, I have never yet beheld a finer collection. After "doing" the castle a light meal was provided for the tourists in the grounds. To say that there were scores upon scores of different dishes provided would be to convey but a poor idea of what the Danes can do in this direction. Coffee, cognac, and cigars followed a brief speech or two, and next we had the National Anthems of about a dozen different countries, and to their credit let it be mentioned that "God save the Queen" was given quite as heartily as any, followed by "God bless the Prince of Wales," the Britishers thus scoring twice. A delightful loll on the green turf under the shade of some grand trees prepared us for the next part of the programme, a journey by rail to Elsinore, or, as it is just as frequently termed, Kronburg, on the coast of the Sound.

ELSINORE.

Elsinore, the place famed the wide world o'er as the scene of one of Shakspere's greatest tragedies' is most delightfully situated, and, truth to tell, I never quite rid my mind of an impression formed during an all too short visit that the whole thing was a dream, and that I should wake up sooner or later and find the ancient castle, the blue skies, and the gently heaving sea fade from my gaze for ever. "The baseless fabric of this vision!" Such was the phrase that took possession of my mind, and I am sore afraid that it would have taken very little to have coaxed me into a melancholy mood. It is one thing to have conjured up in imagination the scene where the ghost of Hamlet's father is made to walk and another to stand and look upon the very ramparts where these ghostly visitations fired the perturbed spirit of the Prince of Denmark to a sweeping revenge. It was a perfect day in August, and as we trudged along the quiet little quay in groups there was some little excitement manifested by the good people who came to the doors and chatted and smiled in their pleasantest manner. Away on the other side of the harbour the clang of many hummers upon the gaunt ribs of a new vessel told of the enterprise of the Danes in shipbulding. Soldiers in uniform of dark blue and red strode about the place, and everything betokened activity and prosperity. Arrived at the Castle of Elsinore, the forbidding portals swung back and we entered a long, low passage with the buttresses of immense strength and solidity protecting its sides. Through more heavy gates, winding now this way and then that, we at length reached the open again, and there before us stood the world-famed castle, bathed in the warm glow of an August sun. Lapping its very base were the intensely blue waters of the Baltic, and only a mile or two distant the Swedish coast loomed up in a line and rugged picturesqueness. The castle is in a splendid state of preservation, although not used as a royal residence in any way. The Governor and some of the more important of his officers were introduced, groups were photographed, light refreshments served, and then we commenced the ascent of the principal tower from where a view of surpassing beauty may be had. Scarce a mile away a green mound in the midst of a clump of trees marks the spot held sacred to this day as Hamlet's grave. Swinging gently on the breast of the Sound are hundreds of small craft, and a non comes the bang of hammers from the shipbuilders' yard. It is an idylic picture to gaze upon, and one to linger over. Still, there were other functions to fulfil, and as we descended into the spocious courtyard below the soldiers trooped out in numbers, chatting away pleasantly enough with their fellow-countrymen. There is much that might be said of this historical old castle, but I must hurry on. From Elsinore we were taken by a specially chattered steamer across to Skodsborg, where the great banquet of the day was to take place in the evening. This is one of the fashionable resorts of the Danish coast, and we arrived there after a glorious sail. The bulk of the party were quickly sousing themselves in the marvellously clear waters. Later a most sumptious banquet was served in the principal hotel, followed by toasts of welcome and congratulation. Then came more coffee, wines, spirits, and cigars in a little cafe, some hundreds of feet above the sea level, music and singing, and display of fireworks just as the steamer left the jetty for Copenhagen at ten o'clock in the evening. By midnight we were once again in the Danish capital, after one of the most varied and extraordinary days possible to spend. Such is the brief resume of the entertainments provided by the Dansk B.C., and which has provoked so much controversy amongst the N.C.U. officials. Scotland this season will have an opportunity of emulating the enterprise and management of the Danes in this respect, and if the officials set about their task with the same spirit and with the same lavishness there should be no grumbling afterwards on the score of expense. The nations interested will expect something, of the sort, and it would be mean and paltry not to do the thing at least as well as the others have done.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEADLOCK.

To my way of thinking it is a thousand pities that wiser counsels did not prevail in connection with the dispute which has arisen over the Gould testimonials. Surely if our football legislators have any claim at all upon the suffrages of the general body of players by reason of their legislative abilities it should have been possible for some of the level-headed ones to have found a way out of the professional-amateur maze which has been gradually developing without having to abandon one of the great games of the season. In venturing to touch lightly upon the subject of the Gould testimonial, some short time ago, I expressed an opinion that the Rugby Union was going a little to far in its retrospective legislation, but at the time I had no idea that an open rupture was so close at hand. We seem to hear such a deal about principle in these days that in the clamour for maintaining this principle and the other we get the real issues somewhat obscured. My views on sham amateurism are probably well-known by this time; the man who professes one thing and acts another is neither more nor less than a hypocrite; but we have to put up with him as best we can. Take what sport you will, deceit is bound to crop up in some form or another, almost without exception, and I may as well repeat what I have so often said before, that it would probably be the best thing that could happen for our sports were the thin partition which divides one class from the other destroyed once and for all. The Rugby Union has endeavoured to prove faithful to the trust repored in it, but it must be apparent to everyone that the foundations of amateur football are being sapped year by year. We see the Union growing weaker and the Northern organisation growing stronger, and whether we like or not, I am persuaded that ere long the professional Rugby player will be quite as mush in evidence as he is to-day in the Association game. To all soberminded men it must appear somewhat ludicrous that all who contribute to the Gould testimonial lay themselves open to a charge of professionalism, yet such is the effect of recent pronoucements. Methinks the Rugby Union doth profess too much. On the other hand, a good deal of the friction might possibly have been averted had Gould himself withdrawn from the game and accepted the testimonial which had been prepared. Comparisons are unavoidable in cases like this, and those who argue that the famous Welsh three-quarter back should not lose his amateur status in consequence of his acceptance of a national tribute any more than Dr. W. G. Grace stand on firm ground so far as the comparison goes, but here it may be pertinent to enquire who defines the status of these celebritiest? If public opinion is worth a rap the question as to status can only have one answer. According to all our accepted canons directly a man accepts cash for participating in any form of sports he becomes ipso facto a professional, no matter what interested individual may say to the contrary. The services rendered by Arthur Gould entitle him to recognition, and even if he was declared professional he would not lose an atom of the respect and admiration of his countrymen and those who desire that his prowess should be recognised in substantial fashion. It is a most regrettable piece of business this abandonment of the Scotch match, and the sooner the breach is healed the better it will be for all concerned.

A STORY OF LISTON.

Leaving the domain of sport and its quarrels and jealousies for the moment, let me retail a good story I have recently come across in Mr. Planche's Recollections concerning Liston, the well-known actor of Mrs. Siddons' period. Walking one day through Leicester-square with Mr. Miller, the theatrical bookseller, of Bow-st., Liston happened to mention casually that he was going to have tripe for dinner, a dish of which he was particularly fond. Miller, who hated it, said, "Tripe! Beastly stuff! How can you eat it? That was enough for Liston. He stopped suddenly in the crowded thoroughfare in front of Leicester House and holding Miller by the arm exclaimed, in a loud voice, "What, sir? So you mean to assert that you don't like tripe? Hush, mutted Miller, don't talk so loud; people are staring at us!" "I ask you, sir," continued Liston, in still louder tones, "do you not like tripe?" "For Heaven's sake, hold your tongue!" cried Miller; "you'll have a crowd round us." And naturally people began to stop and wonder what was the matter. This was exactly what Liston wanted, and again he shouted, "Do you mean to say you don't like tripe?" Miller, making a desperate effort, broke from him, and hurried in consternation through Cranbourne-alley, followed by Liston, bawling after him, "There he goes! That's the man who doesn't like tripe!" to the immense amusement of the numerous passengers, many of whom recognised the popular comedian, till the horrified bookseller took to his heels and ran, as if for his life, up Long Acre into Bow-st., pursued to his very door step by a pack of young ragamuffins, who took up the cry, "There goes the man that doesn't like tripe!"

VARIOUS.

Another little yarn connected with the name of Liston, who commenced his stage career as a tragedian, and afterwards became famous as a comedian, runs as follows :—"Munden's avarice was notorious' On his last appearance, as he was bowing his farewell and retreating backwards up the stage, he said, in a whisper, to those at the wings, "Am I near? Am I near?" "Very," said Liston, who was close by; "no one more so!" Once, it is recorded, when John Kemble played Hamlet in the country, the gentleman who enacted Guildenstern was, or imagined himself to be, a capital musician. Hamlet asks him "Will you play upon this pipe?" "My lord, I cannot." "I pray you." "Believe me, I cannot." "I do beseech you." "Well, if your lordship insists upon it, I shall do as well as I can," and to the confusion of Hamlet, and the great amusement of the audience, he played "God save the King." The next item hails from Ireland. One night at the Dublin Theatre, Digges, when playing Hamlet, burst a blood vessel. With the permission of the audience, "She Stoops to Conquer" was promptly substituted, the comedy performers happening to be in the house at the time. A country gentleman, who had come up specially to see Digges in his great part, had just gone out for refreshment, having just left as Hamlet parted with the ghost. On his speedy return, he saw a convival scene going on, with a chorus and laughter and jocular remarks. He was so bewildered that he first fancied that he had mistaken his road, and gone to the other theatre; then that this was some revised version of the piece, he not being very deeply read in Shakspere. It was, it is said, some time before he discovered the truth.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived this morning, per Austrian Lloyd s. s. Imperator, Captain J. Nicolich.

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE AND BRINDISI.

Consul V Kutschera
Mr and Mrs Muhl
Misses Rothe, Steidel and Hoffmann
Mrs Ludwig and child
Revd Munzloher
Revd Steinherr
Dr A Ghon
Dr Michaelis
Dr R Poch
Dr H F Muller
Dr H Albrecht
Revd Vauder Deysel
Revd Cunningham
Mr M Stobich
Mr Wernigg
Mr Weber
Mr Kurt Toeppen
Mr T Quest
Mr A Quest
Mr Fraser
Mr A Masca
Capt Zurak
Mr E ErCuzze
Mr L Dell Angelo
Mr P Dell Angelo
Mr G Pezzette
Mr M Pizzarette
Mr F Capsferri
Mr G Sappelli
Mr B Zoppetti
Mr G Vannoni
Mr N Ghetti
Mr R Melone
Mr A Hursnimus

From several ports 25 deck passengers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE ACT.

The Corporation resumed debate on the proposition moved by the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi at the last meeting :—"That, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is necessary that the words 'on any site previously unbuilt upon' should be omitted from Clause 1 of Section 348 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888, and that the president be requested to address Government with a view to this alteration being effected at an early date."

Mr. Badrudin Bin Abdulla Kur moved an amendment to the effect that the question of the proposed amendment of section 348 of the Act be referred to a committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, the Hon. Mr. Wadia, Dr. Bhalchandra, and Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Haji Yusuf seconded the amendment.

Professor Muller supported the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, observing that it was an excellent proposal, and it was high time the building bylaws were amended. In view of the strong feeling daily exhibited through the columns of the newpapers against the Corporation, it did not behove them to wait any longer. The public indignation should not be allowed to grow up, for if once it was fired the Corporation will suffer considerably, and would, one of these days, find that their power and liberty were seriously curtailed and crippled. The best course under the circumstances was to remedy the existing evil.

Mr. George Cotton said Mr Dharamsi's motion being a practical one should be adopted by the Corporation.

Mr Bomanji Master characterised the proposition as one most likely to favour the Corportion and the tenants, but to act most harshly on house-owners and landlords.

Dr. Bahadhurji did not see any harshness being inflicted upon the landlords, because if the property was rebuilt on sanitary principles it would fetch greater amount of money in shape of rent.

Mr. Hamilton also supported the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi's proposition.

Mr. Dharamsi replied on the debate, and on a division the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried.

THE HALALKHORE SERVICE.

The Corporation next considered Memorandum to the Secretary, No. 21672, dated 18th January 1897, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 8722, dated 23rd November 1896, letter to himself No. 38736, dated 15th January 1897, from the Health Officer, on the question of the improvement of the Halalkhore Service.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed proposed that the Memorandum be forwarded to the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the reorganization of the Health Department. He said that in laying the motion before the Corporation he specially drew the attention of the committee to that part of the Health Officer's report which, among other things, stated that a number of complaints made regarding halalkhores and the service rendered by them, are made without due inquiry, and on supposition in many cases; what is complained of as neglect or misconduct is not so in fact, but due, as I know from personal experience, to defective privy and drainage arrangements, absence of privy receptacles, and the most important of all, insufficient accommodation. This statement, Dr. Ismail remarked, went to show that the Health Officer did not admit that the halalkhores threw night soil into the drains, and the complaints made in that direction were in a majority of cases due to defective arrangements. The Health Officer stated that all these complaints were false, but if the officer who had derived this information, while sticking to his desk, were to go round the town with him (Dr. Ismail), he would be able to show him that not one, but four hundred and even a thousand halalkhores were daily throwing night soil into the drains in the particular parts of the town. It was one of these typical reports which they were now accustomed to receive from the Health Officer. The Committee might, if they thought fit, sanction the paved depots recommended by the Health Officer, but at the same time they must warn the Health Officer that if the present state of affairs continued as hitherto, they would be obliged to place the management of the Health Department in better hands.

Rao Bahadhur Dhakji Kassinathji seconded the proposition. He said generally about the alleged nuisance, and cited a particular instance at Lohar Chawl. He said that a man who lived in the immediate neighbourhood of that instance, and had more than once complained against the objectionable practice, fell a victim to the plague and was carried away. The family and relations of the deceased could have, if they chose, claimed compensation from the Municipality.

Dr. Viegas strongly protested against the way in which the report was framed. He averred that, as a matter of fact, the halalkhores emptied the contents of their baskets into the drains and gullies which, to say the least, was a shame and a scandal.

Mr. Cotton admitted that the halalkhores did follow the practice with impunity, but no blame could be attached to the Health Officer, who should have a larger staff of men given him to do the work. He moved an amendment to the effect that the additional paved depots recommended by the Health Officer be constructed, and that the Corporation would, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, be prepared to sanction the necessary expenditure.

Mr. Kur seconded the amendment.

Dr. Katrak moved another amendment to the effect that a committee be appointed to consider what improvements were necessary to remove complaints made by the inhabitants regarding the halalkhores emptyging the contents of their baskets into house gullies.

Dr. De Monte seconded the amendment.

Rai Bahadhur, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Cuffe, Dr. Bahadhurji, and Dr. Bhalchandra took part in the discussion.

On the suggestion of Mr. Kabraji a rider was added to the original motion, to the effect that the Committee be requested to expedite their report. The Committee, he remarked, had taken a very long time to submit their report.

The President remarked that they had not got some report which they had asked for from the Health Department.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia remarked that the Committee should not be asked to hurry on the report, but might be requested to expidite the work of sending in the report on the present question.

On a division both amendments were lost, and Dr. Ismail's original motion was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Commissioner asked for urgency to consider the letter from Government on the subject of the proposed appointment of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, which was granted.

The President here announced that he had received a letter and a telegram from the Hon. Mr. Mehta who intended to propose the appointment of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, but was prevented by illness from attending the meeting. He was going to read them, when

Mr. Roughton raised an objection. He did not think a letter setting forth the views of an absent member could be read to the meeting.

The President remarked that there were precedents of the kind and letters of this sort were read to the meeting. Mr. Roughton himself had done so when he occupied the chair.

Mr. Roughton: But said he ceased to do so when it was objected to.

The letter and the telegram were accordingly not read.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi proposed that under the provisions of section 55 of the Municipal Act and in view of the heavy pressure of work entailed on the Municipal Commissioner, a Deputy Municipal Commissioner be now appointed. The Government be requested to lend the services of an officer on the recommendation of Mr. Snow for such poriod as the Corporation might consider necessary. That the salary of the said Deputy Commissioner be Rs. 1,500 per mensem. In making the proposal, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi said, that he could personally bear testimony to the very heavy work which devolved on the Municipal Commissioner, who, besides his ordinary duties, had to cope with work entailed upon him by reason of the plague. The Corporation would agree that the Commissioner, who had double duties to perform, should be relieved by a Deputy being given to him at least until the crisis was over. He took that opportunity to publicly declare that it was not because Government had written to them that a Deputy Commission might be appointed, that they had moved in the matter, because, long before Government thought of such a measure, he (Mr. Dharamsi), and some of his friends were considering the advisibility of bringing forward such a proposition, and they were only waiting for the Commissioner to inform them that he was in need of such assistance. In the matter of the present crisis Government and the Municipality were co-operating with each other and if the proposal came from Government, it was because they thought that it was a more expeditious mode of dealing with the question, but he again repeated that the Corporation were not appointing a Deputy Commissioner because the Government suggested it, but it was originally thought of by some of the members. Though he was in perfect accord with sentiments expressed in the letter of the Government, he could not say the same thing about the form of the letter. Mr. Snow was in a much better position than the Corporation to know about the qualifications of the members of the Civil Service from which their Deputy might be selected, and the Corporation had, therefore, in leaving such selection to the Commissioner, had not abdicated or given up their rights.

Mr. George Cotton seconded the motion, and endorsed what fell from Mr. Dharamsi.

Mr. Roughton raised a point of order, observing that under the Act the Corporation could not make an impersonal appointment, and that they could not make such appointment for less than three years.

After some discussion, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi altered his proposition and the President accepted it in the following form: That, under section 55 of the Municipal Act and in view of the heavy pressure of work entailed on the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Du Boulay, I. C. S., be appointed Deputy Municipal Commissioner, that Government be requested to lend to the Corporation the services of Mr Du Boulay for such period as the Corporation might consider necessary, that the salary of the said Deputy Commissioner be Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

Dr. DeMonte moved for an adjournment, which was lost.

Mr. K.M. Shroff said that they were after all going to have a Deputy Commissioner, an appointment which had been successfully resisted so long. He was opposed to the Municipal Commissioner not being present at the meetings of the Corporation and Standing Committee, because he thought that by his not attending such meetings, he would not be in touch with public views and opinion entertained on the question of plague. He thought that the Deputy Commissioner should be one well acquainted with the city and the work of the Municipality. He believed that Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who was a member of the Corporation, and who was so throughly conversent with the Municipal affairs, would be the right man for the place. He accordingly moved an amendment that the Corporation requested Government to spare the services of Mr. Hamilton as a temporary Deputy Commissioner.

Dr. Underwood seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas strongly opposed the amendment.

The debate was adjourned until next Thursday.

THE MORTALITY IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FROM PLAGUE.

OUR last report under this heading exhibited the mortality from plague up to February 16. The number of new cases and the mortality reported from all parts of the Presidency including Bombay City between that date and the 20th inst., are subjoined :—

		Cases.	Deaths.
Feb.	17	276	254
,,	18	263	257
,,	19	264	220
,,	20	201	194
	Total	1,004	915

When these 915 deaths are added to the tota mortality previously registered at the Secretariat, we reach a total of 9,344 as the extent to which, according to official records, the plague has laid under contribution the inhabitants of the territories, native as well as British, included in the limits of this Presidency. Considerably more than half the deaths for the week—476 to be precise—occurred, as shown by the daily statement supplied to the Press, in the town and island of Bombay, where the mortality up to the 20th instant was recorded as 5,893. This figure represents nearly three-fifths of the total deaths from this cause reported to Government. The daily reports from the various districts of the Presidency proper give the following figures for the four days :—

		Cases.	Deaths
Feb.	17	117	100
,,	18	91	88
,,	19	102	61
,,	20	49	50
	Total	359	299

These figures look black enough, but an examination of the detailed statistics is reassuring. It goes to show that, with the exception of Salsette island and other parts of Thana, the disease is not making much headway. Poona cannot be said to share the fate of Thana, since the mortality there, although lamentably large, does not seem to increase, whatever may be the case later on. Of the 299 plague deaths for the four days Thana absorbs no less than 172; Bandora returning 71 deaths, Kurla 21, and Bhaynder 46, a terrible figure for so small a town. The deaths in the other parts of Thana numbering 34, bring up the aggregate for the district to 172, most of them being local. Poona stands next on the list with 32 fatal cases, but is followed rather closely by Ratnagiri—a district to which it is believed there has been a large migration by boat—with 29 deaths. The other districts from which deaths were reported during the four days were: Kolaba 16, Satara 11, Surat 5, Nasik 4, Ahmedabad 3, Ahmednagar and Baroda 2 each, and Kanara 1. These figures compare favourably with those given in previous reports, and go to show that the very strict examination of passengers by rail and road that is now carried on is beginning to tell in the prevention of the spread of the disease. The reports received from the inspecting stations indicate that the percentage of persons detained as being unfit to proceed is becoming smaller and smaller. This circumstance may be put down to two causes. The first is that the exodus from Bombay has now well nigh reached its full limit; indeed the G. I. P. Railway authorties state that the number of passengers leaving the city by their line is now smaller than usual at this time of year. The second cause is that it is now generally known amongst the poor that travellers by rail have to run the gauntlet of inspection at one station after another, and they see that it is quite useless for themselves or their friends to attempt to leave if they are suffering from symptoms of bubonic fever. This inspection, side by side with other plague work, has placed a very heavy strain upon the medical service in a year when famine also makes large demands thereon. It is only by recalling every medical officer on leave, by indenting on the Government for India for men; appealing to the Secretary of State for volunteers for service here; and by "calling out the reserves," in other words, summoning pensioners to duty, that the Government of Bombay have been at all able to deal with the demand. We give below the mortality that has occurred in the various districts up to February 20th from plague.

	Total mortality to Feb. 6.
Thana	858
Poona	290
Ratnagri	148
Satara	75
Kolaba	69
Ahmedabad	49
Surat	44
Kathiawar	27
Kutch	19
Ahmednagar	15
Nasik	14
Kaira	10
Broach	9
Sholapur	9
Khandeish	5
Baroda	8
Kolhapur	2
Southern Maratha States	2
Kanara	1
Belgaum	0
Total to date	1,654

The returns for the city of Karachi for the four days were as under :—

Karachi City.		Cases.	Deaths.
February	17	34	35
,,	18	41	30
,,	19	44	38
,,	20	40	31
	Total	159	134

These deaths bring up the total mortality in Karachi to 1,567. In the Sind districts the mortality for the period was 17, and 25 cases were registered.

The mortality to date has been as follows :—

	Mortality to date.
Karachi District	34
Hyderabad	19
Shikarpur	4
Total	57

THE *Politique Coloniale* of January 22nd publishes the following :—"We are assured that the Minister of Marine has at the instance of the British Embassy censured Lieutenant Hourst for the langnage which he employed at the reception given to the members of his Niger expedition at the Sorbonne on Friday last. Apart from the fact that his remarks did not appear to be consonant with the character of the meeting the French Government, and M. Hanotaux in particular, are of opinion that it is not by discourteous observations, calculated to embitter the situation, but by constant firmness, that the encroachment of the British can be combated. The British Government recognises, moreover, that in Africa in his private relations with the offices of the Royal Niger Company, Lieutenant Hourst displayed perfect courtesy, which secured for him the good offices of the company, and which did not indicate a desire on his part to obtain an easy platform triumph by a premeditated attack. We have reason to believe that the attention of Admiral Besnard has from different quarters, including the Ministry of War, been called to various indiscretions of speech rightly or wrongly attributed to Lieutenant Hourst."

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	3
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	0	0
	Esplanade	1	0
B	Mandvi	1	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	2	4
	Dongri	3	0
C	Market	7	2
	Dhobi Talao	0	2
	Fanaswadi	5	4
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Khumbarwada	4	2
D	Khetwadi	1	4
	Girgaum	3	2
	Chaupati	0	0
	Walkeshwar	2	3
	Mahalakshmi	1	5
E	Masagon	13	7
	Tadwadi	2	2
	Second Nagpada	0	1
	Kamathipura	3	5
	Tardeo	2	5
	Byculla	16	10
	First Nagpada	1	0
F	Parel	2	7
	Sewri	3	5
	Sion	9	4
G	Mahim	15	8
	Worli	10	5
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	2
	Jain Hospital	0	1
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	7
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	Hindu Hospital	0	3
	Servants' Hospital	0	0
	Total	107	105

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 236.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	6	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	8	0
	Esplanade	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Oomarkhari	0	1
	Dongri	1	4
C	Market	3	1
	Dhobi Talao	2	0
	Fanaswady	2	0
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Kumbharwada	7	4
D	Khetwady	10	2
	Girgaum	2	2
	Chowpatty	0	1
	Walkeshwar	6	1
	Mahalakshmi	3	3
E	Mazagon	9	5
	Tarwady	10	2
	Second Nagpada	0	1
	Kamatipura	3	7
	Tardeo	1	8
	Byculla	4	16
	First Nagpada	4	1
F	Parel	8	11
	Sewri	0	2
	Sion	1	4
G	Mahim	8	11
	Worli	0	2
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	0
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	15
	St. George's Hospital	0	1
	Hindu Hospital	0	0
	Servants' Hospital	0	2
	Total	94	108
	Grand Total to date	7407	6106

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 200.

It will be seen that the returns for the 24 hours, ending yesterday morning, are more favourable, so far as the total mortality is concerned than they have been for many days past. The total has not been so low since January 27 last. The fact that the total number of new cases is below three figures is cheering as far as it goes.

Owing to the heavy extra work devolving upon him in connection with the epidemic, Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, Municipality, has requested Mr. Snow to grant him the services of a deputy. The Commissioner has accordingly applied to Government for the loan of a P. W. D. officer to act in that capacity.

The mail steamer, on Sunday night, brought four medical men, who were at Hong Kong during the epidemic there in 1894, and who have been deputed here by the Secretary of State, viz., Surgeon-Major, W. L. Read, Surgeon-Captain Borrodaile, Surgeon-Captain W. O. Beveridge, and Dr. Lawson, of the Colonial Medical Service. For the present these officers are guests at Government House.

The statement that the disease had assumed a more serious form arose from the fact that not in Bombay but at Andheri, a single case occurred in which the symptoms were somewhat similar to "black plague." The sufferer, a Eurasian, was admitted into St. George's Hospital where he succumbed to the malady.

Professor Haffkine continues to have leading citizens waiting upon him to be inoculated. Yesterday Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, underwent the treatment. Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer, has also been inoculated.

Up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning twenty convalescent patients were transferred from the Arthur Road Hospital to the Government House Convalescent Home, Parel.

The sum of Rs. 8,623 announced as having been received in yesterday's issue was for the "Parsee Segregation Camp" and not the Parsee Fever Hospital.

A policeman, attached to the A division, who was on Saturday last conveyed to the Arthur Road Hospital, alleged to be suffering from the bubonic fever, was, yesterday afternoon, sent back by the medical officer in charge of the hospital, as he did not manifest symptoms of the malady. The sepoy was putting up in one of the sheds erected on the maidan opposite the Central Police Offices. The room was thoroughly disinfected, and its closing had been ordered by the Commissioner, but now it will be occupied. The man's clothes which were ordered to be burnt, will also be spared, as the case did not turn out to be of the prevailing epidemic. Two policemen doing duty in D. and G. Divisions, died on Sunday, while two attached to C. and G. Divisions attacked with the malady.

1,104 and 858 people left Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, respectively, by sea, for their native places.

One patient was discharged yesterday from the St. George's Hospital, leaving eleven under treatment.

Under the Epidemic Disease Act III of 1897, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council has by notification hereby prohibited the sale of tickets to the Hedjaz to pilgrims anywhere in the Bombay Presidency or Sind.

GRAIN AND PLAGUE MICROBES.

Mr. E. H. Hankin, M.A., Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, N.-W. P. and Oudh, has sent in to the Government of Bombay and to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, a report on the vitality of the bubonic plague microbe in the chief grain exports from Bombay. The text we shall publish to-morrow. In reply to the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Hankin says as to whether he has ever found the bubonic plague microbe in grain and flour :—"I beg to state that, although I have examined a large number of specimens under different conditions, I have never succeeded in detecting it. My observations have been carried out on both clean and dirty grain, sweepings of granaries under infected dwellings, grain mixed with rats, dejecta taken from near the body of a dead rat, grain that had been carried by rats through a hole in the wall of a granary and stored in a latrine, but all cases a negative result has been obtained. I have also examined weevils and other insects parasitic on stored grain without detecting the microbe. I have recently examined flour from a small godown in the Fort in which rats had been dying of the plague with a negative result. It is my opinion that the only connection of grain with the plague in Bombay is that, at the begining of the outbreak, large numbers of rats were affected and that these anima ls were especially common in the neighbourhood of granaries.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS TO NASSIK.

A very lively scene was witnessed yesterday morning outside the Victoria Terminus, when 486 pilgrims took their departure from this city under police and military escort for the camp provided for them near Nassik. Early in the morning, Superintendent J. Crummy, on whom the whole of the arrangements attending the departure of these would-be-hadjees, had devolved, arrived at the gate of the station and was followed shortly afterwards by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, head of the Detective Police. A large body of foot policemen was drawn up outside the gate, and a detachment of mounted police occupied the opposite side along the foot-path, under Commandant Sheehy to regulate the street and the pilgrims traffic. The arrangement for the special train were made by Mr. Keilly, the Deputy Traffic Manager, who was assisted by Mr. Huard, the traffic inspector, and Mr. Ryan, the station-master. The train consisted of thirteen third-class carriages, three second-class carriages, one composite first-second carriage, one luggage waggon, two brake-vans, and one engine. All the third-class carriages were shunted down on two lines along the northern gate, while the remaining first and second-class carriages, which were for the police officers and the military escort, were at No. 2 platform. The pilgrims were marched off from the different mausaferkhanas and other places where they had been staying during their temporary sojourn in Bombay generally and brought to the northern gate of the station escorted by the police officers of the respective divisions.

About 5 o'clock in the morning Superintendent Sweeny arrived with a batch of the Malabaree pilgrims from Khaduk. The baggage belonging to them was brought in about twenty labour carts, the women, children, and old men sitting over the top of the luggage in these carts, the whole party being escorted by six European police officers and a number of native policemen. Superintendent Brewin and the European officers of his Division escorted the pilgrims from the Cummoo Sulleman Moosaferkhana at Frere Road. A number of carts were loaded with luggage, women, children, and a few old men sitting over the top of the luggage. The pilgrims from the Ismail Habib Moosaferkhana and thosefrom Nagpada were brought by Superintendents Grennan and Nolan, respectively with a number of European police officers. The carts were unloaded as they arrived with the respective parties, each pelgrim finding his own belongings and putting the load on his shoulder. The men, women, and children stood in a body on the public footpath, but for the purpose of medical examination it was found necessary to separate the men from the women. The men at first refused to leave their women and children, but on the object on view being explained by the pilgrim protector, they were persuaded to do so. The medical examinition of the men was very carefully performed by the following medical officers : Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barker, Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, Surgeon-Captain Mackenzie, Gurgeon-Captain J. G. Hojel, Surgeon-Captain E. Jennings, Surgeon-Captain Evans, Surgeon-Lieutenant W. W. Clemesha, Dr. Richards, Dr. Summers, and others. The male pilgrims had first to undergo medical scrutiny, and as each pilgrim was examined and found in sound health, he was allowed to enter the gate with his luggage. Only one man was found to be suffering from plague symptoms and he was sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Several incidents occurred during the course of this examination. While Dr. Barker was examining one of the men by putting a thermometer under his arm-pit the man remarked that he had never been ill during his life, while another man standing close by, said that he was able to consume at a time such a large quantity of bread as could be carried under both his arms. At the conclusion of examiniton the men were told to enter the gate, but they at first refused to do so, saying that they would not leave their women and children outside. However, on being informed that the women and children would shortly be allowed to go to them, they entered the gate, and with their lugguage on their shoulders, jumped into the carriages, making themselves at home with their luggage on the seats along with them. As a result of this, a compartment, which is able to hold ten passengers, could not accommodate five of them. The men were asked to get out of the train and put their luggage into the van, which they did with some hesitation.

The female pilgrims were examined by Miss Benson, M.D., and Miss. Da Cunha, M.D. They submitted to the inspection without any resistence, although it was performed on the footpath. Two women were found unwell and were not allowed to enter the gate. One of them said that she had been sick for the last twelve years and was not yet dead. She persisted in entering the gate and on being prevented, she began to cry. Both these women were returned to the Frere Road Moosafarkhana. One of the women entered the luggage van and on being asked by Superintendent Crummy to come out of it and get in the passengers carriage, she refused to do so, saying that she was quite comfortable there. The pilgrim protector was called and explained to the woman in Pustu that the waggon would be closed entirely and she would be suffocated to death. She then left the waggon and went to the carriage for females, but finding the accommodation insufficient returned to the luggage carriage and re-entered it. She was brought out again and put in one of the compartments of the passengers carriage. While the police were counting the pilgrims, three Caboolee Muslums turned up and were hastening to enter the train, when they were stopped and taken outside where they were medically examined. The test being satisfactory they were allowed to get into the train. Immediately afterwards one more man was seen running along the line. He was taken outside and after being examined taken into the train. In order that the special might not be too crowded, fifty men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers were despatched to Nassik on the previous evening under Lieutenant Orton and the remaining fifty men left in the special, under the command of Captain Downing. The entraining of the military escort was carried out under the supervision of Major Cahusac, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. The police guard consisted of two European police officers, Messrs. Wilson and Gannon, sixteen men of the armed police and twelwe of the foot-police. Mr. Abdul Hoosein, the protector of pilgrims, and four other men belonging to that department, also proceeded in the special. Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, the head of the Detective Police, was specially deputed in the train with Khan Bahadur Haji Cassam Meetha. They carried with them Rs. 8,000 in cash, in order to refund to the would-be Hadjees the money, many of them had expended in purchasing tickets to go to Mecca. As the special steamed out of the station, several pilgrims commenced cheering and salaaming the Commissioner of Police. Inspector Balantine and six men of the Railway Police also went on the special. Dr. Street proceeded as medical officer in charge of the train. The special was to stop at Bhandup, Wassin, Kassara, Igutpoori, and Nassik. After the pilgrims were detrained they would be marched off to the camp, their lugguage being carried by about hundred carts which had been ordered out to the station.

After the special had left the station, the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent Crummy were coming out by the Southern Gate, when three male pilgrims went up to them and stated that they wanted to go in the train. When the Commissioner informed them that the train had left and that they would be sent next morning, one of them remarked that he had not got a pie to pay for his ticket. Mr. Crummy calmed his anxiety by informing that he would pay the money. The men appeared to be gladdened at this. Mr. Crummy took their names and sent them to the Frere Road Mussaferkhana, telling them that they should be ready to start to-morrow, as arrangements had been made to send all the pilgrims who had been left behind.

From the information received in the evening, it appears that the special reached Nassik Station at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, has been authorised to demolish 3 quarters in No. 13 bungalow, Colaba, and remove the roof from the rest of the servants' quarters of the bungalow.

At a District Court-Martial, held at Colaba, Bombay, on the 19th, Private James Murphy, Lance-Corporal Patrick Dougal Private Charles Cronin, of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, were arraigned upon the charge of neglecting to obey Garrison orders in that they were found in Kamatipura, a place prohibited by Garrison orders of 30th September. They were each sentenced to imprisonment for 28 days.

AUSTRIAN SPECIALISTS IN BOMBAY.

The three savants deputed by the Austrian Government to study and report upon the plague in Bombay arrived on Saturday and have since presented their credentials to H. E Lord Sandhurst, through the Austrian Consul-General. They are staying at Watson's Hotel, and arrangements will probably be made by the Government authorities to find them accommodation for a laboratory for carrying on their investigations. Last evening Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, took them to see the Convalescent Home, at Parel.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

We are requested to state that the communication to a contemporary in regard to the proceedings at the last meeting of the managing committee of these schools was unauthorised and inaccurate. No motion to move the school temporarily was before the committee, and the subsequent exemption of the scholars from the occurrance of a single case warrants the conclusions arrived at to keep the school open. We are informed that no instructions were given to the head-master to write to the parents.

THE EPIDEMIC AT SURAT.

A Surat correspondent states that the railway police inspectors have been instructed, at the suggestion of the Bombay Government, to advise people in Gujerat not to go to Bombay, where the epidemic is still rife.

According to Municipal records up to date, 36 plague cases occurred in Surat, of which 20 proved fatal, while the sufferers in 16 cases have been sent to the segregation ward. A Dhed died two days ago in Rampara. The roof of his house was taken off, and certain portions of the premises were burnt by order of the Municipality. Sheds are being erected in Falsawady near the city gate for the accommodation of the healthy occupants of infected houses. In the house at Shahpore, on the first storey of which is located the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Girls' School, a suspected plague case was reported in the rooms on the ground-floor occupied by a Parsee priest. The sufferer, a Parsee boy, was removed to the plague ward ; and the house and the Girls'School have been ordered to be kept closed for a month. Mr. Moore, the Collector, accompanied by the Civil Surgeon, inspected on Friday last a bungalow which had been prepared for a special plague hospital for the Parsees, and although the Collector thought the bungalow was an eligible one he refused, says a correspondent, to allow a special hospital for Parsees to be opened therein.

THE PESTILENCE AT BROACH.

The assistant in the Civil Hospital at Broach, Mr. Bhaskerrao, was attacked with the plague, but is at present doing well. Mr. Candy, the Collector, daily goes round the different parts of the city to see that measures of cleanliness are strictly carried out.

A THREAT TO SUSPEND THE RANDEIR MUNICIPALITY.

A correspondent informs us that a special general meeting of the Randeir Municipality was held on Thursday last, when the Collector of Surat, the Assistant Collector, and Surgeon-Major Nariman were present, among other Municipal Commissioners. On the recommendation of the Collector, it was resolved that all the surplus cash balance be placed at the disposal of the Plague committee. Mr. Moore then addressed the meeting in English at considerable length, and his remarks were translated into Gujerati for the benefit of the commissioners who did not understand the former language. The Government, Mr. Moore said, had passed a special law for checking the plague, in which special authority was given to zillah magistrates to adopt stringent measures. He would issue a notification regarding the Randeir zillah, requiring that, within fifteen days, all houses should be limewashed and made clean ; and he intimated that those who disobeyed his orders would be criminally prosecuted and punished. The work would be done by the Municipality, and the cost recovered from each house-owner. Any house in which the plague broke out would have to be vacated and kept unoccupied for a month. The healthy occupants of such houses would, Mr. Moore continued, be required to live in sheds, which had been erected by the side of the river, and where the religious scruples of each caste would be respected. If the expenses of the high class shed were not paid within three days, he should be compelled to order it to be closed. The sanitary condition of the town was very bad, and Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, was to come to look personally into it. If the commissioners had taken early measures, the plague could not have made the strides it had in the town, and they would not have to be reprimanded like little children. It was the duty of each commissioner to assist the authorities. If they resisted the proposed measures, the Municipality would have to be suspended, and the Municipal management would have to be entrusted to the president and vice-president solely, and it might, perhaps, be necessary to raise the taxes. He hoped they would take this opportunity of improving their habits and customs which affected the general health of the town. They must bear in mind that the plague, which visited Surat 250 years ago, continued for a period of eight years. At the close of the meeting a subscription was raised, and Rs. 600 were subscribed for purposes of general sanitary improvements.

A CASE OF PLAGUE AT SIALKOT.

A case of bubonic plague has occurred in the city of Sialkot. The patient is a child six years old who came with its parents from Poona, arriving at Sialkot *via* Agra, Lahore and Wazirabad, on the 9th instant.

INTERCESSORY SERVICE AT ANDHERI CHURCH.

The "run-away" of Cotwad, (Bandora) Mazagon and Worli celebrated a Mass on Sunday, the 21st, in honour of St. Braz, the patron of this church, for the cessation of the plague. The announcement that the refugees offered a Thanksgiving Mass drew a dense congregation. Every available space was secured long before the said time, and many were compelled to stand till the termination of the service. As announced the high Mass commenced at 9 o'clock. After the Gospel, the Rev. Fr. Alcantra Fernandez delivered an impressive sermon to the dense congregation regarding the plague. The words of this Rev. Father had a telling effect on the minds of the congregation. Service terminated with the rendering of the *Tantum Ergo* to the accompaniment of the orchestra led by Entiado, the bandmaster. The proceedings in the church were marked by a solemnity befitting the occasion.

A THANKSGIVING MASS.

The parishioners of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, and certain residents of Gorai, in Salsette had a Mass offered up, on Sunday, in honour of St. Sebastian, as a thanksgiving sacrifice for the preservation so long of the villages of Gorai and Culvem from the plague and as an offering for the continuance of Divine protection and for the suppression of the pestilence.

PARTIAL QUARANTINE IN HYDERABAD.

Dr. Lawrie having now pointed out to the Nyzam's Government the necessity for greater stringency in the Medical examination imposed on passengers from Bombay to Wadi in consequence of the increased passenger traffic from the plague-stricken city to Hyderabad, a new order has been passed relative thereto. Hitherto no case of plague had passed the barrier imposed by the inspection at Wadi ; but as the number coming into Hyderabad from Bombay is now very large, there is a risk that some individuals with the disease latent in them may find their way into the city or suburbs of Hyderabad and form the focus, or starting point, of an epidemic, unless stricter precautions are taken. Dr. Lawrie, therefore, suggested that limited quarantine should be imposed on all third class passengers from Bombay to Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and that it would be sufficient for all practical purposes if third class passengers are detained at Wadi sufficiently long to admit of a thorough and efficient medical examination. Such examination could be secured by third class passengers being detained at Wadi till the next train starts. Thus the passengers who arrive at 2 p.m. by the Mail train from Bombay should be detained and sent on by the Mixed train leaving Wadi at 10 p.m., and those who arrive by the 9 p.m. Passenger train would be detained at Wadi and sent on by the Mail train leaving Wadi at 2-30 p.m. the next day. In these intervals all the passengers could be thoroughly overhauled and any suspicious cases would not be allowed to come on to Hyderabad till they are certified to be quite well. Dr. Lawrie also suggested that temporary sheds for 12 patients should be erected at once at Wadi and that a tent should be supplied for the extra Medical Officer to be posted at the railway station.

The text of the order is as follows :—While approving of the proposals made by Surgeon-Colonel Lawrie, Director of the Medical Department, for the partial imposition of quarantine at Wadi on passengers from Bombay, His Excellency the Minister considers that those proposals hardly go far enough. The proposed detention at Wadi should, in His Excellency's opinion, be extended to second as well as third class passengers from all stations west of Wadi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, except servants of first class passengers travelling in the same train, and arrangements should be made accordingly.

2. The number of first class passengers is usually so small that a careful examination of them can probably be made at once, and to do this effectually the Medical Officer entrusted with this duty should be authorized by the Railway Company to enter any first class through carriage, reserved or not, except a carriage containing zenana ladies. His Excellency feels sure that, considering the gravity of the position, passengers will afford the Medical Officer every assistance in making his examinations.

3. In detaining second and third class passengers arriving by the Bombay Mail train, there is the difficulty of dealing with passengers who arrive at Wadi almost simultaneously by the Bombay and Madras Mail trains, and the crush on the Wadi Platform is sometimes so great that segregation of those from the Bombay side will be extremely difficult. The following suggestions are, therefore, earnestly commended for consideration by his Highness the Nizam's and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies :—

(i.) The doors of all second and third class carriages should be carefully locked before the train leaves Shahabad.

(ii.) On the arrival of the trains at Wadi, the Ticket Collectors should bring to the Medical Officer for inspection those second and third class passengers who are servants of first class passengers, travelling in the same train, and whose masters desire that they should accompany them. If passed by the Medical Officer, the Ticket Collector will impress some distinguishing mark on the tickets of such passengers, who can then go on at once with their masters.

(iii.) The tickets of other second and third class passengers for stations on his Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways will not be so marked until after the train for Hyderabad has started.

(iv.) No second or third class passenger coming from the Bombay side, whose ticket is not so marked shall be allowed to take his seat in any of the trains leaving Wadi for Hyderabad.

(v.) As an additional safeguard, no tickets shall be issued to second or third class passengers travelling from either direction after the Madras and Bombay Mail trains arrive. It is believed that such restriction is already imposed on third class passengers. It should, however, rigidly enforced and extended to the second class also.

4. The Director of the Medical Department is requested to be good enough to issue clear and written instructions to the Medical Officer deputed on this duty, as to the manner in which his examinations of passengers are to be conducted. The Director is requested to arrange as soon as possible for the deputation of a Lady Doctor also to Wadi for the purpose of examining zenana passengers in the same way as other passengers. A copy of this Resolution should be supplied to both these Medical Officers and be kept with them while on duty.

The Railway Police at Wadi should detain any passenger, of whatever class, who may be pointed out by the Medical Officer as not fit to proceed to Hyderabad or any station on the Hyderabad Railway.

Medical arrangements for the treatment of patients should at once be made by the Director, Medical Department, and a report submitted for the information of Government as to the steps taken.

The examination of passengers at the Hyderabad Railway Station shall be continued ; but in view of the fact that there is little opportunity of any careful inspection, owing to the confusion and the late hour at which the Mail train arrives, the Director of the Medical Department is empowered to arrange that an examination of passengers should take place instead at Vikarabad, where the trains make a long stay, and where a second thorough examination can be made leisurely.

THE PLAGUE AND ITS SERUM-TREATMENT.

At a meeting of the French Academy de Medecine on the 29th January, M. Roux read a note on these subjects in the name of M. Yersin (Medecin des Colonies.) After first describing the bacillus of plague, Yersin had shown that during an outbreak of plague the same disease germ attacks rats and at the beginning of an epidemic is seen to kill them in great number. With pure cultures of the bacillus, obtained from infected man, he had found he could infect rats and mice by pricking their skins with a needle charged with the germ and that the rat could also be infected by making it swallow some of the bacillus culture. This he had found might carry the infection and he had given the plague to guinea-pigs by injecting them with some sterilised water in which he had put a few flies found dead in his own laboratory.

Man like animals may contract the disease through receiving the virus on erasures or wounds in his skin and also by swallowing the germ.

A Dr. Wilm has shown in those affected, the coating on the tongue or the bronchial and other secretions may contain the disease germ, that symptoms of *enteritis* may occur and that such bubos as exist may be internal ones, and only to be seen at autopsy.

The disease is at once known on finding the specific germ, even though no bubos are seen. In the great majority of the grave cases the microbe is seen in the blood and when not detected under the microscope may appear in cultures made.

By vaccinating them, Yersin first succeeded in immunising small animals and then he immunised a horse, but a very small dose of the bacillus culture injected under the skin of the horse caused so much local swelling, suppuration and fever that on this account he then changed his method and gradually established immunity by injecting repeatedly and very cautiously, directly into the skins of his horse under trial. Tested on animals then, that immunised horse's serum was found to have marked preventive and curative powers and and after that trials were as soon as possible made upon affected man.

Yersin successfully treated his first case in Canton and leaving some serums there, two more cases were afterwards cured with it when he had gone to Amoy. At Amoy the people were less averse to treatment by Europeans, and in 10 days he was able to treat 23 cases with two deaths and 21 cures.

Those two deaths occurred in patients who had not applied for the treatment before the fifth day of the disease. His serum, he considers, useless where the disease is so far advanced, whereas it is very effective when employed in the first phases of the disease.

The great power in his serum was more than all shown in the rapid recovery made in all those treated in time : convalescence in ordinary course is long and wearisome.

As yet the serum has only been tried in the declared disease, but from what has appeared in the experiments made upon animals it should be even more useful as a preventitive. Its use by injection is indicated as a defence to all persons exposed to the contagion.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed on Friday last the following sums have been received :—

	Rs.
Dr D Macdonald	20
Mr B Phillips	20
Mr Jamnadas Javerdas	10
Mr Ramchandra Vinayak Deshpande	5
Mr Dorabji Dosabhoy	10
Colonel & L H Curteis and his wife	40
Mr Dadabhoy Hormasji Navavati, South Rampur Dist Rewa Kantha	201
Miss Anna Rix	100
In memory of my beloved daughter	15

KARACHI.

THE POWERS OF PLAGUE OFFICERS.

FEBRUARY 19.

The plague returns up to noon on the 18th instant show 41 cases and 30 deaths. The totals to date are : 1,629 cases and 1,498 deaths.

The Mahomedans in Lyari are still the largest sufferers. A case is reported in Frere Town, where a man died at the railway station some time ago.

A meeting was held at the Max Denso hall to-day to re-arrange supervisors' charges. Mr. Jacob, Judge, has charge of the Runchore Lines, with some new supervisors under him. Dr. Arnim has medical charge of Sadar, Civil, Preedy and Runchore Lines, and is inspecting all the cleansing operations and has been delegated powers by the Commissioner under the Epidemics Act, 1897. Powers to prohibit persons from the occupation of infected houses have been given to Dr. Arnim, the muktiarkar, the engineer and the President of the Municipality, the Health Officer and Messrs. Gloster, Lawrence and Cadell.

A meeting was held to-day under the supervision of the Collector of Karachi regarding the necessary measures for the suppression of the plauge. Dr. Arnim's powers under the Epidemic Act are extensive. He may break open and disinfect houses. With the permission of the District Magistrate he may order persons to leave any house or place and proceed to any other place, or prohibit the departure or entrance of any sick or suspected persons from or to a certain place or area. He may close any food store or cause it to be removed. With the order of the engineer of the municipality he may value and pay compensation for clothing, bedding or tempopary huts destroyed. With such powers well carried out the progress of the plague ought to be stayed. Municipal sweepers and employes who will submit to the operation may be inoculated.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 48 hours ended Sunday morning show the following results :—

Imported	0
Local	12

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sadashev	4	4
Kasba	1	1
Ganj	1	1
Raviwar	4	2
Ganesh	1	1
Mungalwar	1	1
Total	12	9
Total up to date	225	207

Three cases were sent to the Special Plague Hospital. The total number of deaths is made up of 112 males, 71 females and 24 children. Among the 207 deaths there were 185 local and 22 imported.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the two days show the following results :—

Imported	2
Local	0

Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Special Plague Hospital	7	*3
Total up to date	218	142

Among the seven cases admitted at the plague hospital 2 were imported from Bombay, 4 were sent from the City and 1 from the Cantonment of Poona.

* One City case, one Cantonment and one imported.

The medical officers at the Poona and Kirkee Railway Stations are directed to inspect as far as possible the passengers leaving these stations by train as well as those arriving and to send all found suffering from plague to the plague hospital and the suspected persons to the Sassoon hospital or other places where they can be kept under observation apart from undoubted plague cases.

During the above 48 hours four persons were discharged cured from the plague hospital, viz, Ganu Daolata of the City of Poona, Balikhan Chandkhan Nimba Joti and Gonoo Kaloo who were discovered affected with the plague among the arrivals from Bombay.—*Herald.*

ALARM IN AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourn paper writes :—The bubonic plague, which is affecting animals as well as human beings in India, is causing anxiety to the Minister of Agriculture, who thinks the disease ought to be the subject of precautions as prompt and general as those which up to the present have prevented the introduction of the rinderpest from South Africa and the tick plague from Queensland. Mr. Taverner telegraphed to Sir George Turner, who is now at Hobart, asking him to see the representatives of the other colonies at the Federal Council, and urge that uniform precautions be agreed upon to ensure that the bubonic disease shall be kept out of the country. He strongly recommends the prohibition of the importation of animals from India, and adds : "Importation of the disease means disaster to our dairy and grazing herds." It is to be expected that the conference of Premiers at Hobart will act unanimously and energetically in the direction of taking effective measures to prevent the introduction to Australia of the bubonic plague by animal as well as human entrants from India.

STATE AID TO VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

THE House of Commons, on Monday (Feb. 1,) went into Committee on the aid grant to voluntary schools, and Mr. Balfour rose, amid cheers, to move the resolution on the subject on the part of the Government. He said the bill did not cover the field of educational reform. If the purposes of last year's bill were to be achieved it must be piecemeal. They had, therefore, taken but a fragment of a great subject. The temptation to add to the relief of voluntary schools the question of the relief of necessitous Board schools was great. But the problems it raised were different in many particulars, and it was undoubtedly, an object which ought at a very early date to be dealt with by Parliament. The bill of last year allocated 4s. per child in average attendance ; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer had permitted him to raise that amount to 5s. When the bill was in operation the great majority of voluntary schools will have organised themselves into associations, and these associations would each receive an amount of money through the Education Department, it being left to the Department to determine the apportionement of the grant as between the urban and rural schools composing the association.

Mr. Jebb supported the bill. The bill, he said, did not propose rate-aid, and did not, therefore, propose control by rate-payers. The bill proposed State-aid, and therefore proposed State control through the Education Department.

The debate was continued on Tuesday (Feb. 2.) and finally brought to an end by the closure. The resolution was then adopted by 325 votes to 110, a majority of 215.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

ON Wednesday (Feb. 3.) Mr. Faithfull Begg, in the House of Commons moved the second reading of the Women's Suffrage Bill. He said that women now voted for local bodies, and had exercised the function with credit to themselves and advantage to the State. They were more law abiding than men, they were as able to understand politics as men, and common sense demanded that they should be permitted to give effect to the opinions they formed in connection with special subjects in a constitutional manner.

Mr. Radcliffe Cooke moved that the bill be read that day six months. He objected to the bill on the grounds that there was no demand for it, and that whether there was or not, it would be unjust to pass the bill. A great many members would have been glad to escape expressing an opinion on the bill. Many said they would vote for it who had a number of women bothering them, but hoped it would not pass. All the material framework of society was the result of the labours of men, and the men who made and maintained the State alone should govern it.

Sir William Harcourt said that in view of the fact that there were in this country 1,200,000 more women than men, the bill was practically one for the enfranchisement of the majority. They must see the character and magnitude of the question they were dealing with. A proposal so fundamental ought to be produced on the authority of a responsible Government. He would give his vote against the bill.

The debate having been cut short by the closure, there voted for the second reading, 228 ; against, 157—giving a majority for the second reading of 71 votes.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, February 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Col J Gatacre
Major A Cadell
Capt J C Rimington
Capt N C Perkins
Capt P J Miles
Capt F H B Crommeline
Lieut W J Mitchell
Lieut T J McLeod
Lieut K V Bacon
Lieut F C Laing
Lieut F V Smith
Lieut P F Pocock
Surg-Major W Conry
Depy-Supt Miss C L Hill, I N S
Miss L E Lingard, I N S
Comdr J S Barratt, R I M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr P G Melitus, C I E, B C S, till Sept 30, 1897
Mr H A Casson, B C S, 19 days
Mr R W Marshall, B C S, 2 mos
Mr W H Dawson, B C S, 2 mos
Mr W E Hankin, B, 4 mos
Mr E C Prinsep, B, 3 mos
Mr H F Cotgravo, B, 6 mos
Mr E Van der Straaten, B, 6 mos
Capt C E Baddeley, 12 mos
Capt F W J Caulfield, 2 mos
Lieut C H Alexander, 10 days
Lieut W A S Kincaid, 6 mos
Lieut H J M MacAndrew, 14 days
Lieut R Cooper, 6 mos
Lieut A Heapy, 6 mos
Comdr C W Hewet, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W H Dawson, B C S
Mr E H Clementson, B
Mr J W Tanner, B
Mr G G White, B
Mr F G Evans, B
Mr J P James, M
Mr C H Jopp, Bo C S
Lt-Col E Balfe.
Lt-Col R F Gartside-Tipping
Major E Vansittart
Capt A P A Elphinston
Capt M A Tuite
Capt C B Templer
Lieut C H Alexander
Lieut A Le F Smith
Lieut E N Davis
Lieut E E Bousfield
Lieut E Cheyne
Asst Surg G R Gandoin
Condr J B Wiggin
Condr J B Bennett
Sub-Condr S Hayler

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday, February 23.
Vigil of Saint Matthias Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 408 and 224.

Wednesday, February 24.
St. Matthias.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Hymns 408, 312 and 301

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 22nd February, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	22	2	33 p.m.	...	17
Suez	22	3	0 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 22nd February, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	...	1
" Karachi	...	13	...	2
" Madras	...	36	...	2

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN FAMINE AND THE GRAIN SUPPLY.

IN the House of Lords on Monday on Feb. 1, Lord Kinnaird asked Her Majesty's Government the number of relief camps in the famine districts in India, and at what distance they were situated apart ; whether the Government could state how often each relief camp was visited by a British official or other European member of committee ; whether they could furnish statistics showing the mortality in the famine districts during the past few months ; whether the Indian Government were taking any measures to store grain in remote districts more than thirty miles from a railway or large navigable river ; whether the Government still declined to store and sell grain, and resolved to leave the safety of such remote tracts to the action of private individuals ; whether such a policy of abstention was not essayed both in Orissa in 1860 and in Southern India in 1877 ; and whether the result was not in both cases that prices mounted to five, and, in some cases, ten times their ordinary figure, followed by uncontrollable calamity and hundreds and thousands of deaths.

The Earl of Onslow was sorry he could not supply information as to the number of relief camps in existence. Each relief work was under a responsible officer, who visited it constantly. The numbers engaged on the relief works varied from 100 or 200 to 28,000 or 30,000, and some of those works were under the charge of the local zemindars, who did most excellent service in a recent famine. Government statistics as to the mortality in Jabalpur showed that there was a very large mortality in the early months of the year, due mainly, if not entirely, to cholera or fever, and that mortality had been steadily decreasing. It was the policy of the Government for a short time to import grain into the distressed districts, but the result was found to be very unsatisfactory. In 1870, towards the close of the year, the Government ceased to import grain into the districts, and the consequence was that the private traders were encouraged to take up and continue their operations, and no less than 4000cwt. a day were poured into the district until the railways were carrying as much as it was possible for them to carry. With the experience the Government of India had of several famines they had determined to lay down the principle that they would not interfere with private trade so long as private trade was able to supply the necessities of the people. Exceptional cases were recorded in the Blue-Book in which it was the duty of Government, and one which they recognised, to intervene. They recognised that food must be provided at the relief works, that trade must be stimulated were it was sluggish by guaranteeing prices or advancing money to traders, and where there was a combination among traders not to sell at normal prices the Government might then intervene, but except in those exceptional cases the Government of India were satisfied that the requirements of the situation could be met, as far as could be seen in the immediate future, by the action of private traders. The noble lord was, no doubt, aware that the Lieutenant-Governors in the different provinces had full power to act in those exceptional cases whenever they arose within their districts. The noble lord had stated that the present famine was of exceptional severity, and that it had spread over a wider area than any previous famine. It was perfectly true, at any rate so far as the extent of the area was concerned ; but he thought the noble lord would agree that upon no former occasion had the Government of India been in so favourable a position owing to the wise foresight of those who laid down the Famine Code for dealing with so widespread a calamity. He assured the noble lord that, although a new condition of affairs had arisen inasmuch as the stocks of grain in India were likely to be drawn upon to the fullest possible extent, and it was possible that it might be necessary to import grain from outside, the Secretary of State and the Government of India were giving the most careful attention to the whole subject, and the remarks of the noble lord would not be lost sight of. The Government of India would be the last persons to desire that their lordships should refrain from criticism of their action, but he expressed a hope that in this unexampled and double calamity which had fallen on India the Viceroy and his advisers might have the support of their lordships on both sides of the House. He was satisfied that if they were successful in combating this great evil they would establish a greater claim even than the remembrance of our military prowess or naval supremacy on the loyalty and affection of the people of India.

The Earl of Northbrook : I am sure my noble friend who introduced this subject was quite justified in doing so, because there can be no doubt of the magnitude of the calamity which affects our Indian Empire and of the great difficulties with which the Government of India have to contend in meeting it. The question whether it is desirable or otherwise for the Government to interfere with trade for the purchase and storage of grain in affected parts of the country is perhaps one of the most difficult administrative questions with which any Government has to deal. Speaking generally, the more trade is left untrammelled the greater the probability of meeting the demand for grain or any other article in any country, and that general principle undoubtedly applies to India. The greater extent of railways which now exists makes it far more easy for trade to meet the demand in different parts of India than was the case twenty years ago. At that time it was necessary to import considerable supplies of rice into the northern parts of Bengal. That was done by the Government of the day, because from the best information they could obtain, there was no probability whatever of trade dealing with the difficulty, and the result was satisfactory. It did not interfere with trade in other parts of the country, and the people were supplied with food. But what I wish to say on the present occasion is that I conceive this to be a matter which may be confidently and safely left to the discretion of the Government of India. (Hear hear.) They have a great, an almost overwhelming, responsibility placed upon their shoulders. It seems to me, having read the Blue-book, that they have taken every precaution in their power to obtain the fullest information, and especially of the food supplies in that country, and they are prepared to act with promptitude supposing it becomes necessary to take steps by the Government for the importation of food supplies into any part of the country. I happen to be personally acquainted with the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, of the North-West Provinces, and of the Punjab, three districts in which the greatest distress is anticipated, and, I can assure your lordships that no three officers in the service of the crown can be better able to cope with a difficulty of this or of any other description, and I have the most complete confidence that they will act with energy and promtitude. I desire also to express my opinion, as far as I am able to judge, that the full confidence of the people of this country may be placed in Lord Elgin and in those who are assisting him, and I do not think that any action of your lordships is required by the circumstances of the case or is in any respect desirable.

Lord Wenlock said the noble lord who introduced the subject had raised a question on which he was able to throw a little light. In 1891-92, in the Presidency of Madras, they were threatened with a very serious state of affairs, arising from great scarcity of water, and naturally at that time the Government's attention was drawn most particularly to the question of the supply of grain to the impoverished district. From all quarters the Government was constantly asked to take up the question itself and deal with it ; and the conclusion it arrived at was that any interference with the food trade would be more likely to work harm than good. He often came across cases where "rings" or "corners" were made by the grain merchants, not only to keep up the price of grain, but to hold it back till prices reached a much higher figure, and on every occasion it was found that some private individual, or perhaps a syndicate of philanthropic and charitable persons, merely by sending up a truck or two of grain, was able at once to restore the balance of prices and to keep them steady throughout the whole country. That was by far the soundest course that could be adhered to. He was convinced the Government of the various provinces were watching those points most narrowly, and if at any time it was found that private trade was not able to meet the requirements of the case, then and then only would the Government step in and do the work which the noble lord wished them to do at once. He mentioned these facts because his experience was a recent one.

The Earl of Kimberley : I cannot speak at all with experience of my noble friend Lord Northbrook or that of the noble lord who has been Governor of Madras, but I merely wish to echo the feeling which Lord Northbrook has expressed—that in this great calamity we must trust to the Government of India to take the necessary measures. All those who have been connected with the administration of Indian affairs must be aware that there is no subject which has received more close and continuous attention than the dealing with famine, and never has the Government of India been so well prepared as it now is to cope with a calamity of this kind. Not only has a most elaborate code, founded upon experience, of former famines, been drawn up, but, what is most material, in the course of the long period during which there has been no serious famine in India there has been created a number of railways, generally known as famine lines, and by these means, to a great extent, the very serious difficulties which formerly existed in the way of carrying food to the people because of there being no means of transport have been overcome. I am sanguine that everything will be done that can possibly be done although from the very magnitude of the calamity it will be impossible to prevent much privation and terrible suffering. I greatly lament that so great a calamity should be accompanied also with a threatened extension of the bubonic plague which has broken out in Bombay. If that plague should, unhappily, extend itself into the country, then indeed it will require all the energies which can possibly be displayed by the Government of India to cope with it. With regard to the statistics promised by the noble lord, I do hope that in a crisis of this kind the not too numerous civil servants of the Government in India will not be vexed by being obliged to spend their time in making too elaborate returns. Perhaps one of the greatest curses of the administration of India is the enormous amount of paper work now imposed upon the servants of the Government, and in a visitation of this kind, when every man will be employed to his utmost capacity and energy in connection with the relief works, I hope they may be allowed to pursue the more urgent work of looking after the distress and not be required to furnish too elaborate statistics of what is going on until after the calamity has been overcome.

The Earl of Onslow : That has not been lost sight of by the Secretary of State. All that has been asked for is a rough calculation, and returns such as can be prepared from the local registers of deaths will suffice for the purpose, provided the information is prompt and is telegraphed.—The Earl of Kimberley : I do not make the least complaint, but what I meant to deprecate was the pressure upon the Government which may come hereafter for more and more information.

THE INDIAN TURF.

RACING has now become such a big business in India, that once more the question must come to the front as to the advisability of having one central executive authority to control all matters connected with the Turf. Madras and Burma have voluntarily placed themselves under the rules of the C. T. C., and from all we hear there is a growing feeling in Bombay that a similar step might with advantage be taken by the Western Presidency. The West of India Turf Club has done good work in its day, but of late years it has become more and more apparent that Stewards who are scattered about in different stations are at a disadvantage in giving their decisions on knotty points and that their power of control is not so effective as could be wished. The union or amalgamation of the C. T. C. and the W I. T. C. has been again and again discussed ; but difficulties have been suggested which have, so far, effectually prevented any action being taken. Yet it has long been plain to everyone interested in the Indian Turf that it would be an enormous advantage to all racing-men and the great body of the public concerned if there were one set of rules and one governing body of Stewards for the whole country. Complications and misunderstandings which now arise would be avoided, and owners in particular would benefit by the change. With some of them, at any rate, it is occasionally a case of "he dunno' where he are" as the following case in point will illustrate. In former years Hyderabad raced under the W.I.T.C. rules, and for easy reference the local Stewards published with their prospectus the scale of weights for class and age, for the month in which the races were to take place. This season Hydrabad adopted the C. T. C. rules and in due course submitted their prospectus to Calcutta for approval ; but by an oversight the W. I. T. C. scale of weights was attached. The prospectus was duly approved by the C. T. C. Stewards and returned without any remarks regarding the scale of weights. It was, therefore, printed and published—with the wrong scale. Later on the owner of an animal called Sumpegay in calculating the weight his horse had to carry in a certain race referred to the scale issued with the prospectus and put up the weight therein laid down. His horse won and an objection was promptly lodged against him for not having carried the weight laid down in the C. T. C. rules under which the meeting was held. The objection was sustained by the C.T.C. Stewards and Sumpegay was disqualified though he had actually carried the correct weight according to the scale issued with the prospectus approved in Calcutta. Other instances might be quoted in which owners have suffered through the existence of two sets of rules for racing, or in which unpleasant misunderstandings have arisen ; but there is no occasion to quote more than this one typical case.

The chief arguments advanced against the amalgamation of the two Turf Clubs are the unwillingness of the members of one Club to accept the existing members of the other ; and the question of the disposal of the Club funds, coupled with which is the doubt as to the legal right of the Stewards to make over their funds to anyone outside their own Club so long as there is one dissenting member opposed to such a transfer. These objections have hitherto proved stumbling blocks in the way of those who desired to see a change effected, and we must admit that they are not easily disposed of. A scheme has, however, been suggested to us by one of our leading sportsmen, which may possibly prove acceptable to all interested in the matter. It should carry weight because its author has the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the questions at issue, having served as a Steward of meetings in allparts of India and having administered the rules of both Clubs. His proposals are briefly as follows :—(1) The existing Clubs to remain, as regards their members and their funds, as they now stand, their names only being changed from "Turf Clubs" to "Race Clubs," each Club drawing up rules for the admission of members in future. (2) From the present members of the two Clubs to form a select body, (men of standing and with a practical knowledge of racing being chosen,) bearing the title of the "Indian Jockey Clubs," the Stewards of the new "I. J. C." becoming the governing body in respect of all racing in India. Here we have a scheme which has the merit of simplicity and which will involve the least disturbance of vested interests. Coming to details the point arises as to who should be the original members of the Indian Jockey Club from whom the body of Stewards is to be formed. The best and most practical way of laying the foundations of such a Club would be to appoint five Stewards forthwith, and to allow the election of members, for the first year, to rest in their hands : in future years the election of Stewards and of new members should lie with the then members of the Jockey Club. The selection of the original five Stewards is the question most likely to raise controversy, and this we may deal with at once. The desirable, nay, the necessary, qualification for the office must be : a practical knowledge of racing ; willingness to devote the time required for the work to be done ; position and standing in the social world sufficient to ensure the confidence of all members of the Clubs ; and last, but certainly not least, such Stewards must be resident so near to each other that they will be able to meet and discuss at the shortest notice at a common centre all important matters that may come before them. Men with the first three qualifications can be found all over India ; but the fourth qualification of residence must, it appears to us, override all other considerations. Stewards to discharge their duties effectively must meet together, and the question therefore resolves itself into the issue : "In what racing-centre in India can such a body be found ? With all due respect to the other Presidency towns we unhesitatingly pronounce in favour of Calcutta. No offence whatever is intended towards Bombay, but we have it on good authority that even with the system now in vogue there of appointing mofussil residents as Stewards it is not easy to make up a full body. Such being the case it is most unlikely that five qualified men could be found in any one town on the Bombay side. The disadvantage of having to circulate papers relating to racing cases for the opinion of Stewards stationed hundreds of miles apart, is so obvious that nothing more need be said on the point.

Calcutta, then, should be the headquarters of the Indian Jockey Club if it be formed, and no better foundation for that Club could be laid than by appointing the existing Stewards of the C. T. C. as the original five of the I. J. C.—always provided that they are willing to take office. The next point is to consider whence the funds of the new Club would be derived. There are three sources open : members' subscriptions ; all measurement fees ; fees to be levied from the Race Cubs in proportion to the work done for them. As to the duties of the Stewards of the I. J. C., they might consist of the following : To decide all appeals against the decision of local Sterwards ; to issue all rules of racing ; to approve all prospectuses of races ; to approve all Stewards of meetings ; to appoint or approve all handicappers, honorary or otherwise ; to appoint measuring committees, or an official measurer for all India—a much needed requirement ; to confirm, or otherwise, all decisions involving warning-off or suspension by local Stewards. All these are suggestions merely, and we invite discussion on them : but we are convinced that if the Stewards of the C. T. C. would accept office all matters of detail might safely be left in their hands as they command the confidence of the general racing community. It remains for the two Clubs to take action and it is to be hoped no false pride will hinder the mutual advances. In that case the Indian Jockey Club might be ushered into existence on the 1st of May, the beginning of a new Season, and get well through its preliminary canter before the big meetings come round again.—*Pioneer.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab Massauah interrupted telegrams between Assab and Massauah are transported by boat.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st February, 1897.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·919
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·4
Dew Point	64·3
Relative humidity of Air	·690
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ... degrees	82·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	69·2
General Directions of wind *	NW, NNW, N, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ... miles	212

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

AN alloy of platinum-iridium is used for standards of measurement because it is not altered by the air, and expands or contracts very little with change of temperature. It is costly, however, and M. Guillaume has recently presented to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, an alloy of steel nickel, 54 parts of steel and 36 parts of nickel, which is as unalterable in the air as nickel, and ten times less sensitive to heat than platinum. The elongation for a change of temperature of one degree Centigrade is less than one-thousandth of a millimetre. The metal is likely to be of great value in making standards and chronometers or watches.

While Hesse found that cholera germs died in raw milk, Caro and Schottelius find that anthrax and diphtheria microbes flourish in it. Schottelius, however, observes that in sterilised milk they do not thrive nearly so well, and repeats the warning of so many bacteriologists as to the danger of consuming raw, and not sterilised milk or cream.

We have often touched on this matter, in the hope of reminding the general public of its great importance. To sterilise milk or cream by the Pasteur heating process does not spoil it to the taste, and makes it far safer and just as nourishing as raw milk. It is easily done, and if the dairies and restaurants or tea-shops which supply milk and cream once realised that their true advantage lies in providing sterilised milk to their customers they would quickly do so. As it is, people are slowly becoming alive to the importance of it; and even now many customers of the tea-shops and restaurants in London have given up taking raw milk and cream there, without alleging any cause for it. If they would only explain why it would tend to open the eyes of the restaurateur. We venture to think that if some restaurateurs or dairy farmers were boldly to announce the supply of sterilised milk to their customers, they would soon find the public respond to their enterprise. It will need to be done sooner or later, and "the early bird," &c. At least, they might supply the sterilised to such customers as wanted it, and the raw to others.

The highest meteoriogical station in the world is that of El Misti in Peru, at an elevation of 19,200 feet. It was established by the Harvard College Observatory, but as men cannot remain there it is supplied with automatic recording instruments. The highest balloon observations taken with automatic apparatus are over ten-miles, and the lewest temperature found is 90 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, or 122 degrees of frost. Kites have risen to 4,000 feet or more, and brought down many interesting records. What with kite and balloon-sounding of the atmosphere, coupled with surface observations, we ought, in time, to get a fair knowledge of the weather, and be able to predict with much more certainty than now. Another international ascent of sounding balloons took place recently, but the results have not yet come to hand.

Iridescent or nacreous clouds are seldom seen in London, but on the afternoon of January 25th, about 3-30 p.m., the writer writnessed a remarkably fine display from the bottom of Norfolk-street, Strand. Looking south-westward, the sun could be seen shining through a layer of white clouds, which appeared to be very high and stationary. Above the sun there was a large break in the cloud, and the fringe of the break was illuminated by the sunshine with rain bow tints. Probably the cloud was frozen and the colours were due to refraction or diffraction of light in the crystals. Still finer displays were seen at Croydon by the writer about the same time on December 25th and 27th last.

Once in a blue moon is a saying which is not merely a fanciful expression for extreme rarity, but appears to be founded on fact. Blue moons are very rarely seen, however, much more rarely than blue or green suns. The present writer was fortunate enough to see a blue moon serval years ago, about the time when the atmosphere was supposed to be impregnated with the dust of the Krakatoa eruption. The colour was like that of a hedge sparrow's egg, a pale, rather greenish, blue, and it gradually died away in some minutes after he first cought sight of it. Blue, or, rather, green suns were observed at Madras and elsewhere about that time. A green sun was observed at sunrise by Hicks Pasha in the Soudan just before the destruction of his army. A blue sun was seen at sunset on July 28th last off Cape Stat, Norway, by Captain Salveson, of the Ellida.

Dr. C. H. Merriam, in the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, describes a new species of rabbit found at a height of 10,000 feet on Mount Popocatepetl, in Mexico. It is very small, short eared, tailless, and runs on all fours, instead of jumping like an ordinary rabbit. Dr. Merriam calls it Romerolagus Nelsoni.

According to Mr. J. Ll. Williams in the Journal of Botany for January, bumble bees are intoxicated with the nectar produced by the flowers of certain of the Compositæ (Carduus nutans and lanceolatus, Centaurea Scabiosa) and of the Dipsacaceæ (Scabiosa succisa). The intoxication was shown by rolling on the back, kicking wildly in the air and general helplessness. They soon recovered from the effects, but in general they were eager to repeat their debauch. One individual who was shut for a night in a vasculum, or botanical box, with a good store of Centaurea Scabiosa, manifested, however, a strong disposition to take the pledge next morning. He was seen raising his head and forelegs as high as possible above the flowers, and hurried away as soon as he was let out. The most drunken of the bees are, apparently, the neuters of Bombus lapidarius.

In Natural Science for this month, Mr. W. J. Lewis Abbott describes the worked flints he has found in the Forest Beds of Cromer, or, strictly speaking, in these beds under the glacial drift in the valley west of Cromer towards Sheringham. The flints appear to have been fashioned by man, and Mr. Abbott seems to think he is justified in concluding that man existed in Britain in the Forest Bed period. The Forest Bed containing them is not a true Forest Bed, but a deposit in the estuary of a river.

Nature for last week contains a fine picture of the solar corona, as observed during the total eclipse of last August at Sil-Kavuopio (on the Upper Muanio), in Lappania, by General Nicolas Kaulbars, a member of the Lappanian Solar Eclipse Expedition of the Russian Astronomical Society. The black disc of the moon is seen winged with luminous projections resembling white plumes; the whole being not unlike a shuttlecock in appearance, if the comparison be admissible.

Apropos of Mr. I' Anson's photographs produced by conductors (wires, brass knobs, &c.) charged with electricity, Mr. J. Brown reminds that he obtained such in 1888 (see the B. A. report, and the Philosophical Magazine for December of that year); and also that the Rev. F. J. Smith subsequently employed the method for making prints from electrotypes, as shown at the Royal Society's Conversazione in May, 1893, Mr. A. A. C. Campbell Swinton has also obtained photographic figures of the kind which were shown at the Royal Society's Conversazione in June, 1892, It is Mr. Smith, we belive, who has employed the induction coil in this work.

The folly of the British Government in neglecting to purchase Alaska when offered it for a comparatively small sum is growing more and more apparent every year. Professor Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, now reports the discovery of an enormous gold belt, 300 miles long, near the mouth of Forty-Mile Creek, in the Yukon Valley. The gold of the placer deposits is believed to come from the quartz veins along the headwaters of the various streams entering the Yukon.

Motor carriages driven by compressed air are to be introduced into New York in April next by the New York Cab Combany. Compressed air as a motive power is free from the odour which some dislike inpetroleum, and its weight is parctically nil, a fact which gives it an advantage over electricity, as well as gasolene. The dead weight of the air-holder cannot be so great as that of accumulators.

An International Congress of Naval Engineers and Architects is to be held in London next July, and the Acadmie des Sciences, Paris, have been invited to send representatives to it. The last Congress was held in Paris, and, thanks to French hospitality, was a brilliant, success.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully coming, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes riets, and sunburn, soothes, and heals stings of insects cures prickly heat, &c. renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexdison It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

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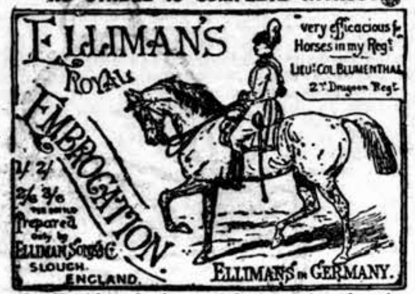
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"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

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a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

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Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
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Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
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The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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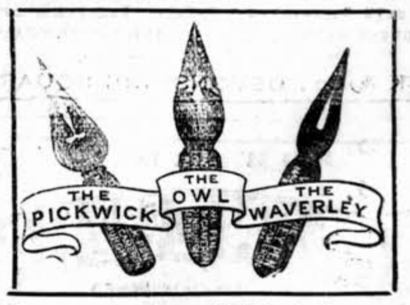

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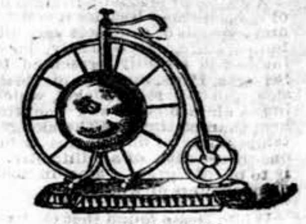

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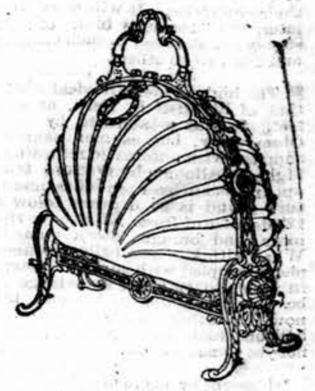

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Matchless for the hands and complexion.

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Perfect health
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SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**

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TO R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th*, 1878.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

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Professor of Chemistry

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Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

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Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
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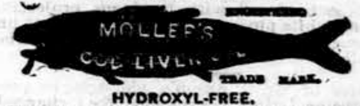
COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT."



HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

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